The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The successful and rapid negotiation of ninety thousandths of the FIFTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, and the energetic prosecution of the work of extension and preparation of the Road for an extensive mineral, agricultural, and through traffic, have placed the financial affairs and resources of the Company upon such a basis that we are directed to advance the price for future sales of the Bonds, as explained in the following letter of Mr. HUNTINGTON, President of the Company:

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers and Financial Agents C. & O. R.R. Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, comprising the 95 miles between Huntington, on the Ohio River, and the mouth of New River, (above the Falls of Kanawha,) is now substantially completed, and will, in a few days, be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising 50 miles, between White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in complete order and successful operation. The grading and masonry on eleven of the 50 miles, between the mouth of New River and White Sulphur Springs, is complete, and the work on the remaining 39 miles is so far advanced that track-laying will be commenced on this portion of the road in May next, and continued without interruption until the whole line is completed.

In view of these facts, you are hereby directed to withdraw further sales of the Bonds of said Company at a less price than 91 and accrued interest, at which price you will continue to sell until further orders.

Very respectfully yours,

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

In compliance with the foregoing instructions, the price of the Bonds, from this date, until further order, will be 91 and accrued interest.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable six per cent. gold bonds, for solid and permanent investments, is evinced by the facts that

FIVE-TWENTY Bonds of 1867 are selling at.....113
CENTRAL PACIFIC Bonds are selling at.....102
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO Bonds are selling at.....91

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reasons why FIVE-TWENTY Bonds are so high is because no more can be issued; and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reasons why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC Bonds will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties, is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reasons why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Bonds are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC Bonds. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Bonds are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost to-day.....$94 00
$500, which cost to-day.....471 50
$1,000.....943 12

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC Bonds, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Safe Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Interchange of Naval Compliments in the Lower Bay.

All Well on Board of the Frigate Svetlana.

A Long Voyage, with Rough Weather and Head Winds.

Arrangements for the Formal Reception Today.

An Imposing Naval and Military Demonetration.

The Russian frigate *Svetlana*, with the Grand Duke Aboard, arrived outside of the bay at Sandy Hook on Saturday night, at about midnight. The fact of the arrival of the long-expected frigate was not known to the United States fleet in waiting until yesterday morning. The *Svetlana* was first sighted by the steamer *Northerner*, which returned to the fleet and announced the news at about 9 A. M. As soon as the news was received great activity became apparent upon the United States men-of-war. The *Severn*, *Iroquois* and *Kansas* were ordered by signals from the flag-ship *Congress*, at about 10 o'clock, that the Russian frigate had arrived, and orders were soon after signaled to prepare to receive the welcome strangers with full naval honors. About 1 o'clock the *Svetlana* steamed up in full sight of the fleet, which was at anchor in the Lower Bay with the American flag at her main, firing a salute in its honor. As the frigate glided by, the United States fleet, displaying the Russian national colors from the main, fired an answering salute of twenty-one guns. The *Svetlana* then came to anchor, executing the movement in a manner to elicit admiring comments from officers aboard of United States ships. A salute of fifteen guns, in honor of the Russian Admiral, was then fired by the Americans, which was answered by a salute to Admiral ROWAN by the Russians. Admiral ROWAN then boarded the *Svetlana*, and a salute was fired when he left the ship. The ship was then visited by the members of the Press, who were received by Capt.-Lieut. LEONIDE MICHILOFF, who ushered them into his cabin, and answered their queries in relation to the voyage and the Grand Duke in English, which he speaks with great fluency. The voyage from Madeira, which was left on the 10th of October, has been much delayed by unfavorable weather, forty days having been spent in the passage. All on board have been well and the ship has been free from accident.

Capt. MICHILOFF said that after the *Svetlana* parted company with the *Bogatire*, they were forced by a lack of coal to continue the voyage under sail. Baffling and strong head winds were encountered, and on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October the ship was met by terrible gales, which, first setting in from the south-west, changed to the north-west, blowing very hard. The wind then varied to the north-east, and the ship had to beat about, gaining but very little headway. The gale of the 14th of November delayed the frigate for six days; no observations could be taken, and nautical calculations had to be made from star observations. The officers by this means discovered that they were between Cape May and Cape Hatteras. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon a pilot was taken from Barnegat Light-house, and the ship arriving as the bar at midnight, steamed up to the fleet yesterday morning.

While the reporters were on board of the *Svetlana*, the Grand Duke, together with a Russian officer of hussars, soon afterward accosted the companionway from the ship's ward-room. ALEXIS eyed the reporters curiously for a few minutes, and walking up the deck, passed by them, lifting his hat and bowing, in answer to the same salutations from them.

The Grand Duke is a young gentleman about six feet high and broad shoulders, with light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, light-brown military side whiskers and mustache, cut short. A resemblance between him and the pictures of the Czar ALEXANDER was to be easily traced. He is a handsome and manly looking youth. He was attired in the plain fatigue uniform of an under officer in the Russian service. Minister CATACAZY, with Consul BODISCO and Secretaries, came aboard of the frigate from the health-boat *Fletcher* while the reporters were present. The representatives of the Press were soon after brought to the City in the steamer *Charm*.

The following is a list of the Russian war vessels now in port, with a description of each vessel and the names of its officers:

FRIGATE SVETLANA.

Ten guns, 9-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders, and is 3,086 tons burden and 450-horse power.

General Adjutant Vice Admiral—Poshuet, Chief of Squadron.

Adjutant to the Emperor—Oscar Kremer, Commander of the frigate.

Captain-Lieutenants—Leonide Michiloff, First Officer.

Officer of the First Watch—His Royal Highness Prince Alexis Alexandrovitch.

Lieutenants—Alex. Dellvrong, Feodore Hesse, Ivres Kostoff, Constantine Lasz (Pay-master), Karl Tudor (Flag Officer,) Prince Yakoff Sedrebrey.

Passed Midshipmen—Alexander Rogozinloff, Alexander Kruger, Alexander Menshikoff.

First Artillery Officer—Nicolay Dedojensky.

First Master—Staff Captain Michael Hovitsky.

Junior Masters—Second Lieutenant Valerian Kachroloff and Ensign Peter Movitsky.

Chief Engineer—Second Lieutenant Peter Mackmin.

Assistant Engineers—Ensigns Peter Zotoff and Constantine Petroff.

Storemaster—Lieutenant Vassilly Sholkunoff.

Commissary—Vassilly Ivannoff.

Storekeeper—Vassilly Faillipoff.

Chaplain—Fakonsky.

Head Surgeon—Valdimir Kadriff.

Assistant Surgeon—Valdimir Popoff.

Midshipmen—Alexander Berlokoff, Victor Ianin, Marmai Baroff, Valdimir Vloef, Ivezanoe Terenecoff, Joan Lebedoff, Paul Nicolsoff, (third assistant engineer.)

CORVETTE BOGATIRE.

Seven guns, four four-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders and four rifle-bore brass eight pounders; 1,135 tons; 300-horse power.

Commander—Capt.-Lieut. Dimitre Sharoff.

Lieutenant—Yakoff Geldebrand (first officer,) Feodore Timiraeoff, Vianimin Long, Nicolay Potenkin, Constantine Ostelitsky, Peter Chilkofsky.

Passed Midshipman—Peter Venokuruff.

Pay-master—Alexander Von Glasenapp.

Artillery Officer—Second Lieut. Nicolay Polenopky.

Master—Ensign Yokoff Golomer.

Assistant Master—Constantine Takaroff.

Chief Engineer—Second Lieut. Polikark Korsak.

Assistant Engineers—Platon Ivanhoff and Ensign Vladimir Vassiloff.

Chaplain—Platon.

Midshipmen—Jarif Maleisky, Peter Timonyoff, Gustav Schmidt, Alexander Rogerivesky, Constantine Domderoff, Ivgance von Rukterschell, Nicolay Beklemianoff, Peter Ostelitsky.

Third Assistant Masters—Felikss Pavellorf, Ludwig Halarta, Victor Sannelenaka.

Second Assistant Engineers—Alexander Tronhanoff, Leopold Yacobaen, Shepan Kusmin.

Surgeon—Otton Krocofsky.

Engineer, Grand Duke ALEXIS, of Russia, will be formed in line at 1½ P. M., on the 20th inst. The landing of His Imperial Highness and suite is expected to take place at 2 P. M.

By order of Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Official: THOS. FAIRCHILD, Captain and A. D. C.

The First Division N. G. S. N. Y., a brigade of New-Jersey troops commanded by Gen. PLUMB, and the Forty-seventh and Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiments, commanded by Cols. AUSTEN and WARD, will be drawn up in columns to receive the Duke, and as he passes them will salute him with all the military honors. The Prince will then enter the elegant barouche, lately expressly for the occasion by WOOD BROS.

The line of march will be taken up Broadway and Fourth-avenue to the Clarendon Hotel, where the troops will be reviewed by his Imperial Highness from the balcony. The City Hall will be appropriately draped with flags and bunting, conspicuous among which will be seen the Russian blue cross banner flying from one of the flagstaffs. The Clarendon House alone will display the Imperial flag of Russia.

The Grand Stand in Union-square will be elegantly and tastefully draped with banting and festooned with evergreens. From it an excellent view of the procession can be obtained as it marches past, and a distant glimpse of the Grand Duke as he reviews the military from the balcony of the Clarendon can also be secured.

As the Grand Duke passes up Broadway the Trinity Church bells will chime the Russian national hymn. One of the features of the display on Broadway will be the decoration of Grace Church, which will be literally covered with American and Russian flags from its base to its topmost pinnacle, while the whole front of the church will be festooned with garlands of flowers and evergreens. An arch of evergreens is proposed to span the street in front of the church, above which will be the words "Welcome, ALEXIS," in different colored flowers.

The celebrated orchestra of M. JULLIEN will accompany the reception party down the Bay on the *Mary Powell*, and will also be in attendance upon the Grand Duke during his stay in New York. M. JULLIEN has composed and published some new music in honor of the Imperial visitor, and has also arranged many Russian airs for the occasion.

President GRANT was notified yesterday of the arrival of the Grand Duke by dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy from Vice-Admiral ROWAN.

THE GRAND DUKE'S RESIDENCE.

An Imperial Palace Improvised in the American Metropolis—The Gorgeousness of the Princely Apartments—The Grand Salon, the Bed-Chamber and the Dining-Room.

The residence of the Grand Duke, which is a portion of and adjoins the Clarendon Hotel, is exceedingly neat without being at all gaudy in its exterior, bearing no external evidence of ostentation. The front of the house, like all the rest of the hotel outside, has been freshly painted cream-color.

Ascending about ten steps you reach the front door, of polished black walnut, with nothing extraordinary to attract the attention more than will be found at the entrance of any respectable merchant's residence. The door opens into a sufficiently spacious hallway, which ascends an elaborate staircase. Turning immediately to the right after entering the front door, we pass into the Imperial apartments of the Grand Duke. They consist of the three rooms upon the first floor. The front room is the parlor or reception-room. The centre room, approached through folding doorways, is the dining-room. Next, approached by two doorways heavily curtained and draped with the richest damask and lace, is the Grand Duke's sleeping-chamber. From the front to the rear of the building, embracing three rooms, the distance is about seventy feet. The width of the rooms is eighteen feet.

THE GRAND DUKE'S PARLOR.

The walls of this room are painted Russian green, a very delicate tint, lending a charming effect to the eye. The ceiling is frescoed with exquisite taste, the painting representing a variety of vines in bloom. The cornice is a fine piece of stucco work. Upon the floor is a moquet carpet of rich colors very tastefully distributed. On the front wall of the parlor, between the two windows, is a splendid mirror, extending from near the floor to within a few inches of the ceiling. It is inclosed in a superbly-carved and gorgeously-gilt frame. Above the mirror, extending right and left over both windows, is a magnificent heavy gold cornice. Suspended from this, down over each window to the floor, is an elegant satin curtain of maroon color, relieved by rich wrought lace behind. The mirror was designed by WILMORE expressly for the occasion, and is a creditable work of art. Immediately in front of it is a gold pedestal, rising about four feet from the floor, upon which is a vase of the choicest flowers. Between the entrance to the parlor and the window nearest to it, in the corner, is a very beautiful bronze pedestal, upon which is the statuette of a China pheasant, by PAUTROT. Opposite the entrance is one of CHICKERING'S upright pianos of the latest pattern and finest tone. On the left is the fire-place, with a burnished steel grate and soapstone backing and a "fire-set," shovel, tongs and poker, of the highest finish. Over the fire-place is a marble mantel with crimson cloth covering and tassel border. Upon this, in the centre, is a clock of marble body, vitals of brass and steel, and mounted with a group of dancing figures in bronze, by L. PILEZ. On each side is an ivory porcelain tube of exquisite finish, and upon each end of the mantel is an ornamental bronze urn, representing "Tragedy" and "Comedy." On the other side of the room, opposite the mantel, is a costly cabinet of elaborate make and rare finish. It is composed of six or seven different kinds of fine woods of beautiful grain, the panels inlaid with ebony and gold, and is otherwise richly ornamented with gold and bronze medallions and miniature paintings. Surmounting the whole as a gold bronze bust of SHAKESPEARE, raised upon a Russian green ground. Resting upon the centre of this cabinet is a group in bronze by CARRIER—"Lecture on Flambeau." On each side are two amphoræ, after BENVENUTO CELLINI. To the right of the cabinet, near the second entrance to the parlor, where the Duke's messenger will enter, on a delicately-constructed stand of fulcine and ebony, is a card-receiver of beautiful mold and finish, made of ebony, and inwrought with green, bronze, and gold. In the centre of the stem is an ebony head of Janus facing both the future and the past—"he that comes and he that goeth." Opposite this, near the entrance to the Duke's dining-room, is another pedestal upon which is a bronze figure, entitled "The Dance of the Almee," by BOUNEROM. In the centre of the room is a table constructed of a great variety of rare woods, which are highly polished and inlaid with gold and pearls. It is one of the finest specimens of workmanship of the kind ever produced in this country. To the left of the fire-place is a sofa belonging to a suite of furniture, designed and manufactured expressly for the occasion by one of the most artistic manufacturers in the City. The frame-work of the sofa and chairs is of solid rose-wood, somewhat of antique shape, but exquisitely finished, and profusely inlaid with gold. The tapestry upon them is most beautiful, being of the Gobelin pattern, which is very rare and quite famous among the aristocracy of Europe. The figures upon the chairs represent the four seasons, the colorings are as distinct and soft as the finest oil paintings, and the figures as delicate and distinct as if produced by the photograph. The ground-work is of a heavy ashes of rose color. These figures are really charming works of art. Upon the walls of the parlor are suspended four pictures, two large and two small. The large ones are by JANSEN, one of which hangs over the piano, and is "A View of the Village of Cauh." The other hangs over the sofa, and represents "A View of Nonnenworth." The two pictures are rare specimens of art and cost over $2,000 apiece. On the left of the folding-door is a fine little painting entitled "The Culprit," and on the other side is a companion piece by the same artist, COMPT CALIX, entitled "First Steps." These paintings are framed in heavy gold-mounted frames, in keeping with the frames of the mirrors and curtain cornices. Pendant from the centre of the ceiling, over the centre-table, is an elaborate chandelier, by HOGRON, composed entirely of ruby-glass frostings, hung with prisms of the purest quality, and when lighted this chandelier produces a wonderful prismatic effect. Over the main entrance to the parlor is the coat-of-arms of the Imperial family of Russia.

THE DUKE'S DINING-ROOM.

Scarcely less magnificent than the Imperial parlor in all its gorgeous appointments is the Grand Duke's dining-room. As you pass from the parlor into the dining-room the eye is attracted at once by the massive mirror and damask drapery and lace-curtains adorning the walls, dividing the dining-room from the Ducal chamber beyond. These ornaments are almost the same as described above in the parlor. In the centre of the room is a round black-walnut table as compact and beautiful as parlor furniture ever need be. It is the Duke's dining-table, and will extend its dimensions to accommodate twenty at least at a single banquet. It is covered with a richly-embroidered crimson cloth to match the tapestry of the furniture, which consists of a sofa and six chairs and a sumptuous sideboard. The sofa and chairs are of a more modern type, are constructed of rose-wood and covered with scarlet satin. The carpet on this floor is the same as on the parlor. On the mantel is an ornament known as a clock set, of Byzantine style, which has almost wholly been adopted by Russia. It is composed of green, bronze and burnished gold. Accompanying it are side-pieces, consisting of smoking implements and material, all of tasteful design and beautiful workmanship. In this room, to the right of the mantel, is a most wonderful music-box. It is no ordinary music-box either—not such as children used to play with. It stands as high as a piano, and is about two-thirds as long. It contains "celestial voices, bells, drum, and castanets." There are six fifteen-inch brass cylinders attached to it. Each cylinder plays five airs, embracing some of the most popular operas. Miss NILSSON, Mrs. MOULTON, and Miss KELLOGG, who reside at the Clarendon, Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, and several other musical artists have visited the ducal rooms since the work of preparation has been going on, and listened to the wonderful and powerful instrument, and have been charmed with the sweet music which it produced. If the Grand Duke is fond of music he can have enough of it, for he only has to wind the box up as a clock is wound up, and the music will pour forth in volumes of melody. Near the folding door in the drawing-room are two fine bronze pieces upon pedestals. One is silver-bronzed, and represents "Pandora," and the other represents "Hebe." In front of the mirror in this room is a very tasty pedestal supporting two silver-bronzed "woodcocks," executed by MOGRIER. The chandelier is the same as that described in the parlor.

THE GRAND DUKE'S SLEEPING CHAMBER.

The Grand Ducal bedroom might be called "the blue room." You reach it through either of two doors, heavily hung with damask and lace curtains, crimson on the dining-room side, and blue on the sleeping-chamber side. The hangings and coverings in this room are all blue. Blue predominates in the rich velvet carpet upon the floor. The furniture tapestry is blue satin. The covering on the mantel is of blue cloth, heavily fringed. The pillow-slips and bed-spread upon the Grand Ducal bed consist of the finest wrought lace, lined with light blue satin. These last named articles were imported expressly for the Ducal chamber. The spring and hair mattresses have been made to order for the purpose to which they are now about to be dedicated. They are composed of the best material, and show evidences of the best workmanship. The bedstead is a magnificent piece of ornamental furniture, designed by SOUTHWICK, and constructed of black-walnut, and is highly polished and in every particular a perfect institution to pass a night with. It stands north and south, the head north. In this room is a mirror like those in the front parlor, and the same heavy gilt cornices are erected over the windows, the drapery only differing in color, being blue in this room. A large and complete bureau of polished black-walnut, of ingenious construction, occupies a place to the left of the mantel. To the right is an elegant places armoir, or wardrobe. Between the doors leading into the dining-room is another magnificent mirror, reaching from ceiling to the floor. In front of it is a writing-table. By the side of the Grand Duke's bed is a pure white mat of sheep's wool. Another is in front of his toilet-case, and a similar one in front of his bureau. A gorgeous rug, with finely-wrought figures, is spread before the fireplace. The chandelier is the same as in the other rooms. Over the Grand Duke's bed, upon the wall, is the coat of arms of the Imperial family of Russia. In a niche, near the head of the Grand Duke's bed, is an old painting of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the grandfather of ALEXIS. From the bed-chamber is an adjoining dressing-room and bath-room.

In the bedroom are brackets and exquisitely painted globes of light blue. Upon the mantel is a set, consisting of a clock and candelabra and vases of Bleu de Sevres and gilt bronze. In the dining-room there are four paintings which were omitted in the descriptions above—one of great excellence, painted by CARL MILLUR, entitled "Stag Hunting;" another large painting by MUCKLENBRUNG, called "The Grand Canal at Venice," presenting a very beautiful scene. The third, by the same artist, called "The Ducal Palace by Moonlight," and the fourth, by the same, entitled "The Ducal Palace at Sunset."

Through all of the rooms, vases of every description and size are placed, where they can be appropriately filled with the most precious flowers that grow, filling the princely apartments with sweetest fragrance. From the Duke's sleeping chamber a lovely little garden has been constructed in the rear of the hotel, filled with shrub trees and flowers, in the midst of which is a diminutive fountain lashing its waters in the sunlight.

Vice-President Colfax.

From the Baltimore American.

The New-York *Standard*, in its review of the list of candidates proposed by the opponents of the renomination of President GRANT, seems to regard Vice-President COLFAX as one of these aspiring gentlemen, and uses some harsh and unkind language in expressing its opposition to him as a candidate. We regret to see this discussion conducted in acrimonious spirit with regard to any true Republican, and especially toward Mr. COLFAX, who is as earnest and determined in his desire for the renomination of President GRANT as is the editor of the *Standard*. "The country needs four years more of President GRANT," was an exclamation of Mr. COLFAX in our hearing within the last sixty days. A private letter from Mr. COLFAX now before us, dated on the 26th of October, speaking of those who oppose the renomination of President GRANT, says: "They know I have not the slightest sympathy with any who, from any reasons, attack or arraign the President. There has been no Administration within my recollection whose record has been as valuable to the party which elected it as President GRANT's. Its acts have been the stronghold of defense for all our editors as well as candidates. In fine, we have been of minor importance, and any President, even one trained to politics, would have made quite as many, if not more. Indeed, I could not and would not be a candidate for the Presidency if it were possible, which it is not."

The *Standard*, and all others who are representing Mr. COLFAX as a Presidential aspirant, are doing him great injustice, and they ought to know him well enough to be satisfied that he would be the last man in the country to give countenance to any party antagonistic to the Republican Party. No man in the country is more earnest and sincere in his advocacy of the renomination of President GRANT, and none less likely to listen to the blandishments of his opponents.

REPUBLICS AND MONARCHIES.

Sir Charles W. Dilke on "Representation and Royalty."

On Monday, Nov. 6, Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., addressed a very crowded public meeting held in the lecture-room in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Representation and Royalty." The meeting was largely composed of the working classes, and there was great enthusiasm. Sir CHARLES DILKE spoke at some length on the subject of representation, and of the inequality of the voting power in the House of Commons from the large cities and towns of the Kingdom, as compared with the representation of the small boroughs.

COST OF ROYALTY.

He then spoke of the cost of the Court and the responsibility of monarchy. With regard to the cost of royalty, he said: We have first to deal with the sum of $972,000 a year expended upon the privy purse and upon the household, to which add the royal bounty and royal alms, which amount to $12,000, making up the sum to $988,000. We next have $121,000 of annuities of a similar kind to that which we lately had to consider; the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, $22,000; that of Cornwall, $52,000; the interest on lump sums, such as that given to Princess LOUISE, which have been paid to the various members of the family still living, about $10,000, making up $621,000. Steam packets, insignia, presents such as were given by Prince ALFRED in Australia and elsewhere, pensions to royal servants, rangerships of parks not borne upon the Civil List, make $7,000 more, and military and naval pay to various members of the family about another $20,000. The palaces, omitting Hampton Court, which is a public show place, are $47,000 more. On Windsor Park there is a deficit in the Woods and Forest account, and that deficit of $12,000 about represents the cost of the keepers, same and other small sums contracted by public expenses in reference to the Park. This makes $700,000, which is the end of the figures that are of a certain and very tangible character.

"THE GUARDS."

Beyond this we have two large sums, as to one of which we can be fairly accurate; as to the other, of which we can give nothing but a guess. The first of them is the cost of the Guards. It would be totally unfair to set down anything like the whole cost of these regiments to the account of royalty, because the infantry are good troops and are available as part of the regular army. I regret that it is not in my power to say as much for the cavalry of the Guards—the Life Guards and Horse Guards, as they are called. I do not speak of the stampede of their horses when the geese sounded the alarm at Chobham; but their cumbersomeness and unsuitability to modern war were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hampshire campaign, and especially in the first battle at Seale, when the only fact that revealed the presence of the foe was the sun shining upon the glittering cuirasses of the Life Guards; and I afterward had the pleasure of seeing these gentlemen riding up and down a plowed field to find the way out of it, being all the time subject to the fire of three batteries of artillery. I calculate that the cost of the Guards, over and above the cost of an equal number of the line, including an increased expenditure caused by the expensive nature of the sites of two of their barracks, in the immediate neighborhood of royal palaces, would be about £100,000. I believe that it is not easy to overrate the evil effect upon any army of the existence of privileged corps. The first act of the French Republic, after the demolition of Empire was upon—no, not the first—the first was the abolition of the Senate, the French House of Lords—but the second was the abolition of the privileges of the Imperial Guard, and its fusion with the regular army. At Sedan they had painful experience of the value of *corps d'élite*, and things had come to such a pass that the troops used to line when the *Cent Gards* went by. On the issue of the Royal warrant it was found that the Horse Guards and the Foot Guards were excepted from its operation, and that certain young gentlemen who have been in the habit of obtaining commissions directly in the Guards—pages of honor they are called—are the only men who will enter the army without examination. You have been told that the army has been bought back from the officers at an expense of eight or ten millions; that purchase has been abolished; that a competitive examination must be passed before a man can enter the army, and yet you have those young gentlemen—the Queen's pages of honor—allowed to pass into the army by the back door, and the only men who have not to go through their examination.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The salaries in the royal household, which amount to £131,000 a year, include a vast number of totally useless officials—chamberlains, controllers, masters of ceremonies, marshals of the household, grooms of the robes, lords-in-waiting, grooms-in-waiting, gentlemen ushers, and a few persons who appear to perform services, but who ought to be paid for those services as they perform them, and not be made permanent officials with great titles of honor—such, for instance, as the historical painter to the Queen, portrait painter to the Queen, and the lithographer in ordinary. Under the Lord Steward's department, and the department of the master of the horse, we have such officers as the coroner of the household, and the chief equerry, and clerk marshal, and various others whose duties are not of a very burdensome description. Nothing is more singular than the constitution of the medical department. You would hardly credit the number of medical gentlemen who are required for the service of the household, but I am aware that some of them are unpaid. There are three physicians in ordinary, three physicians extraordinary, one sergeant-surgeon extraordinary, two sergeant-surgeons, three surgeons extraordinary, one physician of the household, one surgeon of the household, one surgeon-apothecary, two chemists of the establishment in ordinary, one accoucheur, one surgeon accoucheur, one dentist in ordinary, and one other physician—or twenty-one in all; while the Prince of WALES has for his special benefit three honorary physicians, two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, one surgeon extraordinary, one chemist in ordinary, or eleven persons making thirty-two doctors in one family. I should be almost afraid of tiring anybody who listened to me while I went over the list of strange offices of which the household is made up—lord high almoner, sub-almoner, hereditary grand almoner, master of the buck-hounds, clerk of the check, clerk of the closet, ecrens in waiting, and last, but not least, the hereditary grand falconer, the Duke of ST. ALBANS who might, perhaps, with advantage, if he is to retain his salary of £1,500 a year, be created hereditary grand pigeon shooter in ordinary. If we turn to the Lord Steward's department we come at once upon a mysterious Board of Green Cloth, as it is called, as the head of which are the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Controller of the Household, with a perfect army of secretaries and clerks, with special secretaries, with special offices, and with special salaries in each of these sections of the department. In the kitchen department we have a chief cook and four master cooks, receiving salaries of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year between them; and a host of confectioners, some of whom have duties that I cannot even guess at—such, for instance, as the two "Green Office," men. There are whole departments, the duties of which cannot be very considerable, one would think, or, at all events, not considerable enough to warrant their being made into departments of the household; for instance, the confectionery department and the ewer department, while the duty of table-decking employs no less than five persons, who have salaries of between £300 and £400 a year, in all.

THE QUEEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Now, I have said already that a great deal of this expenditure brings no benefit in any shape to members of the royal family, and that it is largely an expenditure upon mere sinecures; but at the same time the expenditure could be curtailed. No one can doubt but that he Queen might abolish these offices if she chose, and that, if, as I believe, she has no right to abolish them, and take over the consequent savings to her own use, Parliamentary powers for the abolition of the offices—taking the saving to the public—would gladly be given to the Treasury and the Crown. He then discussed in detail the question of the annuities granted to the Royal family upon coming of age, and of the Crown lands. He then said—In answer to a question by Mr. DIXON, Mr. GLADSTONE stated, not long ago, that some of the sinecure offices in the Household had been abolished. To whom has the saving gone? Is it to the privy purse of the Queen? If not, where else? The amounts are not voted. They go straight, under the Act, out of the Consolidated Fund. The money, therefore, cannot reach the public. All this, again, is a matter of fact. But what is only a matter of strong suspicion, is of a far more serious character, because the amounts in question are much larger—that is, the saving upon special offices and upon tradesmen's bills.

The SUPREME said add a year, for instance, that need to be spent on tradesmen's bills when the Court kept up Great splendor—how much of that is spent now, when there is no Court at all? Where does the £100,000 a year, or whatever may be the amount, saved under this head—where does that go to? Does it go to the Queen for her private use?—that is to say, for her private saving, because the money is not and cannot be spent. And, if so, looking to the fact that the money was allotted by the House of Commons with the distinct object of maintaining that former state, has there not been a diversion of public moneys almost amounting to malversation?

DUTIES OF ROYALTY.

It now becomes my duty to offer to you certain remarks of a more general character, and indeed, of more moment, as it seems to me, than those to which you have been willing to lend your attention. It is impossible to discuss this subject without referring to Mr. DISRAELI'S speech, to the infantile of, a village near his house, as Hughenden, spoke a very long one in proposing the Queen's health. Speaking of the duties of the holder of the Crown, he said that an erroneous impression was prevalent with respect to them. He said that they were multifarious." that they were "weighty" and that they were "unceasing." Now, we know that they are multifarious," and that they were "unceasing," but very few people had any idea "that they were "weighty." Weighty means more than laborious. Mr. DISRAELI went on the next moment to tell us they "laborious," and he never uses two words which mean the same thing. He explained what he meant by "weighty" and these were his most serious words: "There is not a dispatch received from abroad nor one sent from this country which is not submitted to the Queen. The whole internal administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual, and of our present Sovereign it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not know the purport, and of which she did not approve." Now, I call these most serious words, and I think if you consider them you will say that they are such.

REPUBLICS VS. MONARCHY.

Now, institutions are not good or bad in themselves, so much as good or bad when judged by their working, and we are told that a limited Monarchy works well. I set aside, in this speech, the question of whether a Republic would work better; but I confess freely that I doubt the assertion of the charges to which I have to-night alluded are all well founded, the monarchy would not set its bodies in order. There is a widespread belief that a Republic here is only a matter of education and time. It is said that some day a commonwealth will be our Government. Now, history and experience show that you cannot have a Republic without public spirit; at the same time the Republican virtues; but you answer, Have we not a public spirit? Have we not the practice of self-government? Are we not gaining general education? Well, if you can show me a fair chance that a republic party will be free from the potent corruption that hangs about the Monarchy, I for my part—and I believe the middle classes in general will say—let it come. A petition in favor of a more equal distribution of representation was agreed to, and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Sir CHARLES DILKE and the Chairman.

SPAIN.

Another Ministerial Crisis—Summary Prorogation of the Cortes Without Day by the King—Resignation of the Ministry in a Body.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The movements of the Radical members of the Cortes have resulted in the defeat of the Ministry, upon a vote question, and a Cabinet crisis has occurred. The debates at Friday's sitting of the Cortes were intensely exciting, and the session did not break up until 7 o'clock this morning. During the discussion upon the proposition to censure the Government, brought forward by the adherents of Señor ZORILLA, a counter motion was submitted by Señor OCHOA, providing for the granting of entire liberty to religious societies throughout Spain, and the suppression of the decrees of the Provisional Government, of which Señor ZORILLA was a member, relative thereto. Pending this, a motion was made to declare the sitting of the Cortes permanent, and a spirited discussion followed. The Government eventually demanded its rejection as a Cabinet question, but their opponents had the majority, for upon a division of the House, the motion was found to be adopted by a vote of 170 to 118. Admiral MALCAMPO, President of the Council of State and head of the Ministry, at once mounted the tribune and read a royal decree, proroguing the sitting of the Cortes without day. The King today summoned to his presence the Presidents of the two Houses for consultation as to the grave aspect of political affairs. It has since become known that the Ministry have resigned in a body, but the belief is expressed in high quarters that, with some modifications, they will continue in office.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope to Leave Rome when Parliament Vows to Meet There—Troubles of the French Communists—Kossuth and the Internationale.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Constitutionnel* says that D'HARCOURT, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, has sent a telegram to Count DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Pope has expressed his intention of leaving Rome when a bill is presented in the Italian Parliament convening that body to meet in the Holy City.

MM. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC and VICTOR HUGO have issued a card soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the families of the Communist prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—M. LOUIS KOSSUTH, the well-known Hungarian patriot, has been elected a member of the London branch of the International Society. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN of the United States Army, who is a passenger on the American frigate *Wabash*, now en route from New-York for Europe, is expected to arrive in England in the month of May. The *Observer*, in its issue this morning, contradicts a report that the General is sent to Europe on a special mission, and says his trip is merely one of pleasure.

MEXICO.

Formidable Revolutions Throughout the Country—Nearly all the States Pronounce Against Juarez.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 11, via HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The testimony in the case of the American bark *Brothers*, which was seized by the Mexican authorities near Tabasco, is so uncertain and confusing that Mr. NELSON, the United States Minister, has determined to send his Secretary of Legation to Tabasco to make a thorough and accurate investigation into the facts. Formidable revolutions are taking place throughout the country, and a change in the existing Government is expected before New Years. The country never was in such an unsettled condition. The State of OAXACA has pronounced in favor of the revolutionists, and Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is at the head of a formidable army. The States of AGUASCALIENTES, DURANGO, ZACATECAS and COAHUILA have also pronounced and are moving in the revolutionary caves. Similar pronunciamentos have been issued in all the States. Governors are resigning, and general alarm prevails everywhere. Dissatisfaction exists in the army, and Generals and Colonels with their commands are joining the revolutionists. The other officers are disaffected, and the Government is paralyzed. The Treasury is bankrupt, and the people are going over to the revolutionists. The newspaper *Two Republics*, which has hitherto been confident that JUARISTA could sustain himself, and while yet supporting him, confesses that a revolution is inevitable. Everybody is denouncing SANTA CRUZ, a native Cuban, and son-in-law of JUAREZ, as the strongest town. DELFIN SANCHEZ, another son-in-law, has been imprisoned in the capital, and placed in solitary confinement. The President, nevertheless, is at work trying to put down his enemies by violations of the law. The Cadiz Custom-house has been transferred to Manzanillo. Gen. ALATORRE is marching against the insurgents in the State of Oaxaca. It is reported Gen. NOGUETE is raising men in Puebla for the purpose of organizing a revolutionary army. Gen. ESCOBEDO wishes to resign the Governorship of San Luis.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

Although our City contemporaries, led by the *Tribune*, have almost unanimously decided that the TIMES had nothing to do with the campaign against Tammany—a decision in which we acquiesced—the judgment of papers in other parts of the country seems to be of a very different character. We owe our warmest acknowledgements to many hundreds of our contemporaries, not only for their kind expressions now, but for the encouragement and support they have given us on so many different occasions since August 1870. We quote from a few of these journals:

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES deserves to be credited with the overthrow of Tammany. It cannot be fairly denied that the TIMES is the cook that trilled Cock Robin, and let us hope that it will receive all the substantial rewards which its extraordinary achievement entitles it to receive.

Scranton Republican.

The independent Press and the honest people of New-York have earned and won a glorious victory, and their reward will be great beyond estimation. When the NEW-YORK TIMES, with a boldness and defiance beyond precedence in the annals of journalism, struck Tammany squarely in the face, months ago, the people were almost paralyzed with amazement and admiration; but they dared not hope then that the battle which that paper so fearlessly inaugurated would result in victory. While they admired and applauded the matchless audacity of the TIMES, in its heroic assaults upon the enthroned power of Tammany, the people at first stood aloof, regarding it as an unequal and hopeless conflict. The final battle was fought on Tuesday last, and a glorious victory has been won. The NEW-YORK TIMES has just cause to be the proudest journal in the world today.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

More striking proof of the power of one honest, able, fearless, independent newspaper was never offered than that presented by the results of the great political contest just concluded in New-York. A few brief months ago a powerful clique composed of shrewd and able villains, controlling vast wealth and exercising appalling political influence, sat enthroned in New-York, secured of the stability of its power, heedless of that justice, every avenue of which was guarded by its corrupt instruments, displaying its stolen riches openly in the faces of its victims, insolently defying public opinion and audaciously proclaiming to the people the fact of their utter helplessness. A single journal undertook the task of destroying this formidable organization, and it prosecuted its task with splendid ability, in the presence of discouragement, censure, threats and even violent persecution, which succeeded in arousing an overwhelming public sentiment, and then, with good and pure and earnest men enlisted on its side, it fought a hard and desperate battle from which it emerged victorious, with a ruined antagonist and a great City and State freed from a most infamous and horrible tyranny. It is not more than simple justice to give to the NEW-YORK TIMES credit for having broken down almost single-handed the great Tammany Ring. It made a masterly attack, it fought superbly, it conquered gloriously. We are proud of it as a representative American journal; we rejoice at its success as a proof of the power of a free Press, and as a guarantee that such freedom is the surest safeguard of our liberties and institutions. So nobler and better result was ever achieved by such instrumentality, and it will be enough if its bright example shall be emulated by the Press of the whole country whenever there is fraud to be exposed, villainy to be defeated, or corruption to be swept away. The TIMES deserves the vince as the first Republican newspaper of this country. Whatever claim the *Tribune* may have had to that position was forfeited when its managers, instead of helping the TIMES from the beginning, withheld its support until it became necessary to choose between adhesion to Tammany and loss of popular respect.

New-York Observer.

The newspapers have done all the work. When the TIMES set the ball in motion, the worst and meanest motives were imputed to it, but these imputations were no injury to the TIMES, while its revelations saved the City! The boldness, perseverance and power of the attacks made upon the Ring have succeeded in breaking it down; several of its guilty members have fled from justice, two of the principals have shrunk abashed from their high places, and others stand cowed to the gaze of the City as unmasked swindlers and thieves. The Press has done the work, in spite of the officers of the law. Not one man has been yet brought to the bar of criminal justice. Not one has been even indicted by the Grand Jury. Yet the City has risen up in its might and majesty, and set its seal of condemnation upon its unfaithful and wicked servants.

Washington Chronicle.

The great victory in New-York on the side of good government may be easily explained. But, because it is so easily understood, there may be danger that we lightly pass over the real agencies pushing the people onward to so much good. While Republicans should never forget the aid of the Reform Democrats, they should also gratefully bear in mind all which made that aid possible. And first we would name the NEW-YORK TIMES. That paper has accomplished perhaps more than any other in the whole history of Journalism ever wrought out in so short a time. All honor to it for its brave onset on Tammany, and for its persistent warfare. And to this we would name *Harper's Weekly*. Other journals did good service in the contest so gloriously closed, but none of these can measure their work with the journals named.

Chicago Advertiser.

Now that the power of the Tammany Ring has been broken, and its seemingly firm-set throne overturned, it should not be forgotten that the first blow was struck by a newspaper, and that the bold, vigorous and unremitting hammering of that newspaper not only shook the foundations of Tammany, but awoke other newspapers, and at last the public, and brought them to its assistance. Nothing but general, unanimous and hearty action could have accomplished the grand result; but the credit of evoking and inspiring that action belongs, in the first place, to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Auburn Advertiser.

In the first place, the evidence of the crimes of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and their thralls in office, was given to the world by a Republican newspaper. Every Democratic journal and politician in the State instantly and furiously assailed the evidence. In a thousand ways they sought either to hush it up or crush the sheet that gave it publicity. They tried to bribe the TIMES, they tried to buy it, and then to crush it.

Baltimore American.

The plank and persistency of the NEW-YORK TIMES are admirable. Having succeeded in creating a great political revolution, by which Tammany was completely smashed, it is now after the "gentlemen" to whose efforts in the whitewashing line TWEED and HALL were largely indebted for their long lease of power. Judge HENRY HILTON and NATHANIEL SANDS were the real beneficiaries of Tammany's rascality, but they carried themselves with so high a head and such a "touch-me-not" air that no one but the TIMES dared to show them up in their true colors and drive them into retirement. The TIMES is now after Mr. SAMUEL O. ROBERTS and WILLIAM B. ASTOR, who, long ten years ago, certified to CONNOLLY'S immaculateness and the correctness of his accounts. Probably it may succeed in teaching to leading men the lesson that the gross influence that attaches to their names should be loaned out very sharply, and never used for the deception of the people.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Never has the power of the American Press been better exemplified than by the NEW-YORK TIMES in exposing the frauds of the Tammany "Ring." That close corporation of thieves had been waxing in strength for many years. It had secured the control of the dominant party in the Metropolis, and by it made itself master of the Democracy in the whole State of New-York. It wielded the government of the largest and richest city on the continent. It dictated to the Legislature at Albany. The Courts had become its tools. Spending the ample hunges of the "boys," that "ring" might follow. Drawing, it aspired to wield in Democratic hands of the United States, for its own ends. It plundered by the million. It employed an army of repeaters to make and swell majorities at its bidding. Inspectors of elections made returns according to the dictation of this Ring. The fortunes of citizens depended upon its favor. Again and again the organization of a great political party was in vain wielded against the Tammany close corporation of corruptionists. Combinations of influential and wealthy citizens failed to check the career of TWEED & CO. The Ring broke through the notes of the law. The moneyed men of the country were in despair under a load of debts such as no great city on earth ever was burdened with. The citizens insolently reveled in their stolen millions, and the mob applauded as they swaggered past. One brave newspaper, armed with that instrument which is vastly mightier than the sword, dreaded as the pen, the evil power that defied the evil authorities of the greatest State in the Union. Other journals stood aloof from jealousy; some even threw obstacles in the way. But steadily, day after day, the witnesses, fugitives from justice, were put upon the great beam of evidence that festered around Tammany. The people of the State looked at the audacity. The Ring smiled in scorn and contempt. Soon, however, was heard far and wide the low, rumbling thunder of popular indignation. The thieves smelled the coming tempest. They called the TIMES a calumniator. They denounced its little company of valiant "imitators of the quill." The journal pursued its course like the powers of nature, knowing no haste, taking no rest. The red fires of the world's instinctive hate of villainy and fraud were kindled, and today the felons are fugitives or in durance. A pen armed with the eternal justice carries comfort to the oppressed and terror to evil-doers. Thanks to the TIMES, not only for the exposition of crimes against property, but also for a bright example of high-toned journalism.

Syracuse Standard.

A few weeks ago the NEW-YORK TIMES, which the Press freely acknowledges as the pioneer in the Reform movement, made the most startling disclosures concerning the frauds that had been practiced by the authorities of New-York. It gave the facts and figures of the most gigantic robbery of the public treasury that had ever been perpetrated under any form of government. It proved the existence of an organized conspiracy to plunder the taxpayers of the Metropolis. It showed that men, who a few years ago were as bankrupt in purse as they now are in reputation had become millionaires, and it denounced the dishonest possessors of their wealth. The revelations of the TIMES inaugurated a war upon the corrupt men in City and in State who had used their positions for their own aggrandizement. The party with which they were identified, also, became the object of attack, upon the hypothesis that the party which cherished such men and winked at the instrumentalities they employed must itself be essentially base.

Trenton Daily State Gazette.

When the NEW-YORK TIMES, almost single-handed, opened its warfare upon Tammany, it looked like an infant attacking a giant. The bold, bad men, who were at the head of that organization, were seemingly impregnably intrenched in their stronghold of power. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL held in their firm grasp every rein of power; had under absolute subjection every element and channel of political strength. Backed by 60,000 Democratic majority in the City, and a Governor and all the patronage of authority in the State, their position seemed, indeed, unassailable. To attack their unshakened stronghold, thus entrenched and environed by all the approved appliances of political warfare, with the Press, using only the weapons of truth and justice, appeared like a Quixotic experiment.

Oswego, (N. Y.) Republican.

The credit of exposing the enormous frauds of the Ring, that would soon have made New-York bankrupt, and the subsequent proceedings against TWEED, CONNOLLY and those that have shared their guilty gains, belongs largely to the NEW-YORK TIMES. That paper denounced the robbers when it required courage to do it, when the Ring was strong to defend themselves, and apparently so entrenched in their position as to defy assault. It is an able paper in every department. There is no better.

Chemango (N. Y.) Telegraph.

The movements which have culminated in this great event began in July, and it is but justice to say that the boldness, the vigor, and the ability displayed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, as the leader in unearthing of the infamous robberies of the Ring, and the swift and telling blows upon Tammany, encouraged and hastened the movements which have resulted so auspiciously.

Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Journal.

The Tammany frauds were discovered, dragged to light and exposed through the persistent efforts of a single brave Republican newspaper—the NEW-YORK TIMES. In its efforts to compass this result, that paper was opposed, abused and ridiculed by the entire Democratic Press of the country. The facts and figures published in the TIMES, which directly brought about the catastrophe which has overtaken the Ring, were denounced as ridiculously false by the Democratic Press and Democratic politicians everywhere. Even after the continued reiteration of its charges by the TIMES, accompanied by these facts and figures, had made such an impression upon the public mind as to compel Mayor HALL to issue a whitewashing manifesto, in which he attempted to explain away the thieveries—even then the Democratic Party refused to own the truth, and Democratic journals persisted in representing the members of the "Ring" as very much persecuted and maligned, but honest and upright individuals. We distinctly remember how triumphantly the Democratic organ of this city proclaimed that HALL'S message totally exploded all the allegations of dishonesty against the City administration. But for the fact that the TIMES dragged the nefarious operations to the light, and such a strong light that there could be no possible mistake or way of escape, the Democratic Press of the country would today be swearing by HALL, and SWEENEY, and TWEED, as the very purest, most virtuous, and most disinterested patriots the world ever saw.

New-York Daily News.

Never was the power of the Press and its capacity to do good more plainly shown than it has been in the canvass which terminated in last Tuesday's overwhelming triumph. That it is the true guardian of the liberties of a free people was never more strikingly illustrated.

When the TIMES, a few short months ago, opened its splendid campaign against the Ring, the contest seemed desperate and hopeless. On the one hand was the most powerful despotism that this continent has ever known, controlled by men of intellect and experience, intrenched in a net-work of powerful offices, armed with the most cunningly-devised laws, supported by trusty and devoted retainers, and having at their command inexhaustible supplies of money. On the other was a single newspaper. The contest so boldly begun was as bravely fought through, and, one by one, most of the other Metropolitan papers ranged themselves by the side the TIMES. The contest having assumed proportions beyond any partisan struggle, we threw our columns into the fight, and day after day more than 100,000 copies of the *Daily News*, besides our immense German editions, were laid before our 500,000 readers. The people were taught their rights, and how to maintain them. The tools of the Ring were warned not to trifle with the ballot-box. And what is the result?

New-Haven Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a right to be proud of the result of the campaign in New-York. It is the most signal illustration of the power of the Press ever given in this country. Single-handed the TIMES attacked the most compact, unscrupulous and powerful Ring of corruptionists ever organized, and has won a complete victory. But a few months ago Tammany was all-powerful in the State of New-York, and the law-giver of the Union to the country. Men trembled lest the bad who ruled its counsels should succeed in getting control of the Government of the nation, and transfer to Washington and the broad field of the Republic the despicable tactics and wholesale plundering that have marked their career in the Empire State. The TIMES dared to grapple with this ignoble giant; it has fought the battle manfully to the end, and to it belongs the highest honors in the jubilee of victory. What if it has said occasionally an indiscreet thing, or failed to choose with unvarying nicety its words. It has fought a good fight in a glorious cause, and we can excuse much in the manner of striking its blows. All honor to the men and the journals that have rendered good service in the campaign; it detracts nothing from the glory of the pioneer that it received timely assistance. To the TIMES belongs the credit of arousing the public sentiment that made it possible to crush the Ring and bring the thieves to justice.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It seems somewhat invidious to bestow special praise where all have done so well. But it is no more than fair that due acknowledgment should be made to a journal that has been foremost in the attack on Tammany, and that for a while waged the righteous war in the Metropolis single-handed against the thieves. The *Buffalo Courier* attributes the defeat of its party "solely to the popular indignation at the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated in the City of New-York." All honor then, say we, to the NEW-YORK TIMES, which was the first to expose the rottenness, corruption and plunder of the Ring and which has kept on fighting Tammany until the "Boss" is now a prisoner in the hands of law, until the Metropolis has been wrested from the Ring, and until Tammany has been almost driven out of the State's legislative halls. The TIMES has fought a splendid fight, and has the right to claim that it led the Republicans to victory in this glorious struggle.

Boston Evening Transcript.

The victory over Tammany in New-York City and State is something to be emphasized and held up for imitation, as well as approval, without a moment's delay. The story is simple, but immensely significant. Gross, long-continued rascality, having its origin in a criminal indifference to and neglect of their public duties by the better class of citizens, selfishly allowing the evil to become gigantic, at last provoked as exposure—chiefly the persistent work of the courageous NEW-YORK TIMES.

Titusville Morning Herald.

The Press is entitled to no small credit for the defeat of Tammany. The New-York Legislature was the obsequious register of TWEED'S will, accepting law to suit the interests of "the Ring;" the judicial armine was vested with fraud and suspicion; the ballot-box was no longer a fair expression of the public will, but candidates were counted in and counted out as the book of the Ring; no man's property was safe from spoliation, and crime shielded the wholesale plunderers. There is no contempt of justice. The Press generally had been muzzled and bribed to silence or connivance by official advertising and patronage. Such was the situation a few months ago, when the NEW-YORK TIMES began the assault on the Ring by exposing its gigantic frauds and robberies. The *World* and other Democratic papers paid their full share of the charges, was personal spite, and defended HALL and TWEED as if they were injured innocents. The *Tribune* advised TWEED to sue the TIMES for libel, that a Court of justice might adjudge the case. The Mayor's acts culminating in his refusal to hand cordon of villainy as impudently to cry "What are you going to do about it?" But the exposures were copied all over the country, and excited there a profounder sensation than even in New-York. The sentiment of the country was that popular government itself was on trial, and that the cancer of municipal corruption, if allowed to spread, would end in forcing to free institutions as slavery itself. We believe that the aroused indignation of the American people outside of the Metropolis tended powerfully to keep up and render effective the warfare waged on Tammany.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Chronicle.

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FLORIDA

Proclamation by the Governor—The Taxes to Be Collected.

Gov. REED, of Florida, has issued the following proclamation under date of Nov. 6:

To the People of the State of Florida:

WHEREAS, it is evident that agitators in the State are impelling the public peace through their evil counsels, and the success of high-strung and intemperate in the estimation of certain classes of the people are seeking to bring the laws into contempt thereby inciting to a disturbance of the tranquility of the State and of good citizens. Under the constitutional obligations resting upon me to see that the laws are faithfully executed," it becomes my duty to take special notice of these dangerous proceedings and seductive artifices with which the public will be warned against the evil and the utter consequences in which they may thus become involved, violating the laws, subverting order, and convulsing society.

The immediate occasion seized upon by these disaffected toward the Government, and seeking to engender agitation, disquieting the public mind, is associated with the enforcement of the collection of the taxes under the "Equalization Act," passed by the Legislature of the State at its last session, in accordance with the imperative requirements of the Constitution, giving advantage to a diminution in the cotton crop and other products of the soil, by reason of the unfavorable seasons, causing a more than usual monetary pressure and rendering the burden of the taxes under the "Equalization Act" apparently oppressive, and thus the opportunity has presented for stirring up opposition to the administration of the laws and encouraging seditious sentiments toward the Government, it is pretended that certain constitutional formalities were not observed by your representatives in the Legislature in the passage of the "Equalization Act," and, therefore, that the act itself is null and void and cannot be rightfully enforced, leaving citizens to infer that there is really no obligations upon them under the law to pay their taxes. To this it is only necessary to say, that, were the fact as alleged, the taxes must still be paid; for an act of the Legislature, approved by the Executive, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State Department among the archives of the Government, is absolute law, binding upon every citizen, and is not to be impeached or opposed in its execution with impunity, nor will it be while I hold the Executive power of the State, and, in case illegitimately arising and legally brought before the Supreme Judiciary, it shall have been declared unconstitutional or null repealed by the law-making power itself. Even after a case shall have been brought before the Supreme Judiciary, involving the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature properly approved and recorded, no one is at liberty to question its binding authority and full obligation until it shall be pronounced against by that august tribunal. Nor can it be successfully be invaded even under a motion in the Legislature for its repeal, until the motion has prevailed and the repeal has received the Executive sanction. Herein may be seen not only the proper mode of treating the authority and force of an act of the Legislature as law, but also the perilous attitude in which citizens might thoughtlessly place themselves by yielding too hastily to the passionate appeals and designing designs of political demagogues, too often misled alone upon schemes of personal aggrandisement, regardless alike of the peace and good order of society and of the laws of the land.

Nor is it, in this connection, unworthy of consideration, that, at the formation of the Constitution which now peremptorily enjoins upon me the enforcement of the law, I, as a citizen, was brought into one of my councils and those of the Convention framing that fundamental instrument of government who seem now most prominent in the wild clamor that alarms the people, and, then, as now, fiercest opposition to an act of the Legislature, made under the provisions and that, after the people by their suffrages had sanctioned and ratified as their own, this rule of government, and by their votes had elevated me to the Gubernatorial chair, in the arrangement of my Cabinet officers I sedulously sought to respect the feelings and sentiments of those very citizens, by avoiding all invidious distinctions between citizens, and gave place in my councils to those who, as representative men from each and every element of the population, thus endeavoring to harmonise all hearts and minds, and to conduct the public councils through the channels of peace, harmony, safety and wisest ends. But while patriotism and virtue hailed the propitious moment as ominous of a happy and prosperous future, personal objects and ambitious feelings were aroused which, latterly, tended to arouse private jealousies and party strife, blasting to the hopes so auspiciously entertained. Until citizens shall forego the rancor and hate associated with the past, and, forgetting all, unite in the support of the public good, yielding up, on the altar of the country, old prejudices, there can be no redemption from the woes that inflict society and jeopard the public security, which is the highest concern and happiness of the people. It is my duty to enjoin upon all this course, so elevating to the heart of man and commendable in the light of Christianity.

Now, therefore, I, HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, under and by virtue of the Constitution of the State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, do solemnly command all citizens to abstain from the infraction of the all laws and from all and every act whatsoever that through opposition to the laws, or otherwise, tends to a breach of the public peace, and I do imperatively enjoin it upon every one duly to pay to the proper Collectors, when called upon, the taxes imposed and levied upon them under appropriations made by the Legislature for the current year, and as assessed against them under the force of the provisions of the act of Jan. 7, A. D. 1871, styled the "Equalization act."

Done at the City of Tallahassee this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

HARRISON REED,
[SEAL.] Governor.

By the Governor: Attest,
JONATHAN C. GIBBS,
Secretary of State.

Mayor Mason's Reply to Gov. Palmer.

The following is the reply of Mayor MASON, of Chicago, to Gov. PALMER'S letter, published in Friday's TIMES:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois:

Your letter of date of 18th inst. has been received. Had your Excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th inst., made inquiry of me or of Gen. SHERIDAN of your incapacitation to do so, or the fact that I had thought proper to pursue in having, on the 10th inst., collected the aid of preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants, I should have given you the desired information, your Excellency, for so doing, many of which it would seem now be anxious to make public. To the performance of my official duties I believed that the citizens required me to take the step that I did. I do not believe that the lives and property of the people, the peace and good order of a large city, are in danger; that it is the time to stop the press, the World and other Democratic papers said that the basis of the charges was personal spite, and defended HALL and TWEED as if they were injured innocents. The *Tribune* advised TWEED to sue the TIMES for libel, that a Court of justice might adjudge the case. The Mayor's acts culminating in his refusal to hand cordon of villainy as impudently to cry "What are you going to do about it?" But the exposures were copied all over the country, and excited there a profounder sensation than even in New-York. The sentiment of the country was that popular government itself was on trial, and that the cancer of municipal corruption, if allowed to spread, would end in forcing to free institutions as slavery itself. We believe that the aroused indignation of the American people outside of the Metropolis tended powerfully to keep up and render effective the warfare waged on Tammany.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A New and Dangerous Project on Foot.

Ominous Alarm Among Educational Experts—Sectarial Sands in a New "Reform" Movement—What the Teachers Say of It.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, late of the Citizens' Association, and now of the School Commissioners of this City, is endeavoring to foist a novel scheme upon the public mind and purse. His enterprise is calculated to completely revolutionize existing plans, to abolish the present system of study adopted after many years of costly and careful experience, and to substitute an entirely new and untried idea. The most competent of our educational authorities have not only deprecated the entire proposition, but predict the most disastrous result in the event of its adoption. Over twenty years have been used in various experiments to form the present system. It has proved remarkably successful. Practically it has worked with but few defects, and has earned, and well merited, ecomiums of praise from every part of the world. All this is now threatened with utter destruction. If the foible of Mr. SANDS, and his ambitious instigators in the background, is indulged, the whole of our fair educational fabric will be shattered into ruin by one blow. The public should be thoroughly aroused, for the peril is not exaggerated.

Some months ago the Board of education became convinced of the necessity of making sundry changes in the system of public instruction. For this purpose the Committee on the course of Study, School-books and Hygienics were charged with the consideration of the subject. They were Hon. MAGNUS GROSS, a gentleman of acknowledged educational experience, both at home and abroad; Hon. H. C. VAN VOORST, an Ex-Judge and legal practitioner of well-known attainments, and Hon. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, a gentleman of great practical common sense. With great care, after frequent conferences and examinations, extending through months, they presented an elaborate report, which at once secured the approbation of a large majority of the best educational professors in the State. All the changes proposed in this document were to be gradual.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Board, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, (who, let it be remembered, was not a member of the Committee,) presented a voluminous manuscript, (prepared by an uneasy pedagogue,) which proposed a sweeping abolition of everything now in use, and the substitution of impossible plans. By a nimble movement, a vote was secured to enter the document upon the journal of the regular proceedings of the Board—an extraordinary precedent, considering that the special report of the appointed Committee had already been submitted and was then under advisement.

Commissioner BELL has since resigned. Commissioner INGERSOLL has not attended recent meetings, and probably but one Commissioner is earnestly in favor of Mr. SANDS' freak. In order to comprehend the whole subject, a day's labor must be expended upon Mr. SANDS' report—possibly a week will then be needed to analyze its eccentricities. A faint idea may be gleaned from the fact that the natural appellatives to the grades, as are now in use, commencing with the highest as "first," are entirely reversed. By an inexplicable paradox, the seventh grade is made the highest in the new arrangement proposed.

English Grammar is partially ignored. There are most ludicrous blunders in the printed schedule, natural history, mineralogy, domestic animals, common geometrical forms, wild animals, vegetable physiology, astronomy, and human physiology being jumbled together in the most hobgoblin confusion. A cast-iron machinery of time is allotted for recitations, without regard to their varying requirements—one being chopped down to the same exact measure of minutes as the other. The total number of minutes per week is made out to be 1,950 while the regular Committee's report alleges 1,948 minutes. The former calculation is, for practical purposes, utterly impossible.

Mr. SANDS' plan partially ignores English Grammar. Prefixes and suffixes are drilled upon in disconnected exercises and by curious methods, but no gradual and proper instruction is given in Grammar regularly until the pupil reaches the two higher (the sixth and seventh) grades. The third grade schedule of studies commences with:

Reading—In the grade of a Fourth Reader, with exercises, as in preceding grades; occasionally in a volume of voyages and travels, with familiar conversations.

Further on in the course is:

Geography.—Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, Western Europe, on the coast, from the Straits of Gibraltar to and including Norway and Sweden, without text-book.

Mr. SANDS has the honor of being the first geographer who has transferred Sweden to the sea-coast of Western Europe! Text-books are invaluable aids to the adult, as well as to the immature mind, are to be interdicted! As a veteran teacher remarked: "Well, Mr. SANDS may know more than everybody else, but it seems to me his plan is like throwing the compass overboard, and steering the ship by guesswork!" The fourth grade list commences with:

Reading—In a Fourth Reader, with exercises as in preceding grades; occasionally in a volume of short interesting biographies, with familiar conversations.

Geography.—Remainder of Europe, Asia, Africa, Western Europe reviewed, particularly Great Britain, without text-book.

Reading exercises in "interesting biographies, with familiar conversations," may all be very well, but why not read exercises in Algebra. The Readers now in use combine every style of romance, poetry, history, &c.—what could be better! The sixth grade list of studies has:

Reading—In Ancient History of Greece, and occasionally in Fifth or Sixth Reader, with general exercises, as in preceding grades.

English Grammar.—With text-book; the parsing and analysis of simple sentences.

The seventh grade course begins with:

Reading—In the History of Rome, and occasionally in a Fifth or Sixth Reader, with general exercises, as in preceding grades.

English Grammar.—Parsing, analysis of sentences, and especially the correction of false syntax; practice in writing letters, with instruction as to their folding, superscription, &c.

The entire plot is wretchedly concocted. Neither teachers nor pupils can reap any compensation or benefit from its mountains of difficulties. "The hill of science" is thus made almost inaccessible. As will be seen, some of the studies are dabbled in just enough to yield a useless, superficial smattering of the theme; others are jumbled over in the most unreasonable manner, and others are made full of vain repetitions.

The sum and substance of the whole conspiracy, is the complete distortion, if not the entire disruption of the present excellent system, without the possibility of any adequate benefit. In the matter of the reversal of the order of the grades, as well as the utter demolition of the whole of the present structure, with all of its superb features, will plunge the records as well as the prestige of the Board—the fruit of more than twenty years experience of the best of our City teachers—into confusion worse confounded. The cost of this hazardous and unpromising experiment will be enormous. The prospect is that all the expenditure will be wasted.

A TIMES reporter has ascertained the opinions of a number of the leading principals of private and public schools in this City and vicinity. It seems that Mr. SANDS prefers to designate the principals as "Professors," and the teachers as "Tutors," titles that the most sensible thoroughly repudiate.

None of those visited hesitated to condemn the whole plan.

One replied, with emotion of voice and countenance: "How can any one dare thus to undermine the foundation of a system, the fruit of so many years' trials and cost! I am amazed, and the world will be, if our famous school system is thus revolutionized. Why it is perfectly absurd!"

Several declared it was as impracticable as it was ridiculous.

A good authority said that less than a year's trial of this proposed plan would suffice to ruin the reputation of the New-York public school system.

"If you ever set that experiment tried, you will receive the greatest retrograde movement in our public schools than ever was heard of," emphatically said another.

"When we introduce one new feature in a large school, it is often a slow, tedious and troublesome matter. But this—why it is not grafting a branch—it is laying the ax to the root of the tree, and nursing sprouts at the exhausted stump," exclaimed a gentleman who has been recognized publicly as one of the best instructors in the United States.

"That plan will do more damage than sloshing the schools for six months. Why, it would upset everything out of shape," was the expression of another.

An eminent scholar in a responsible literary position said: "I regard this as one of the most foolish and pernicious manœuvres ever undertaken in regard to our public schools. It would prove a complete failure. Similar opinions prevail among the best of our intelligent people. The report of the regular Committee is calculated by gradual changes to accomplish great benefits. But any sudden metamorphosis would certainly prove fatal. The entire matter will be discussed at the next regular session of the Board. Meanwhile it is a subject of the most earnest solicitude among the many friends of our justly famous public school system.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Session of Parliament—King and Pope—The Pope's Position—The Religious Orders—Statesmen of the Past—The Public Lottery—Value of Savings Banks—American Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871.

Official notice is given that Parliament will meet at Rome on the 27th of next month. The KING will read a speech, in which he will tell the world that Rome is now the capital of United Italy, and that efforts are still making to obtain a reconciliation with the Pope. The hope of bringing about so desirable an end will not, indeed, be given up; but the Ministry will continue to look to measures for the good of the common country, quite without regard to the protests and even maledictions of the august prelate. The KING sincerely desires to be on good terms with the Holy Father, both for personal reasons, or the peace of his own mind, and to calm the consciences of many good people who are much disturbed by the antagonism between the authorities of the Church and those in whose hands is now the exclusive direction of political affairs. VICTOR EMMANUEL has too much good sense to have his head turned by the success of the Italian Party, of which, in virtue of his sovereign position, he is the leader; and he, as much as any other, can appreciate the heavy weight of chagrin which presses upon the defeated party. The course taken has been one of necessity, and the benefits will be great to Italy and the whole Catholic world; but it is with an ill grace that the good will of the Pope is begged, after he has been despoiled of that upon which the Pontiffs have set the highest value—their worldly possessions.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

You have already heard that a few days back the Pope appointed more than fifty new Bishops for Italy, which shows that his hands are not tied. Prisoner as his friends insist upon it that he is, the Holy Father has an easier time of it in Italy than the Gauls are disposed to allow him in their country. The Cardinals did not go to the consistory in as much state as usual, evidently disposed to favor the illusion that the Pontifical Court is now kept on a bread and water diet.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

In the debates of the Parliament soon to be opened, the question of what is to be done with the religious orders will receive attention. The application of the law of 1866 and 1867 to Rome would break up every convent, and put adrift upon the world several thousand ascetics more helpless than any of those before turned out of house and home in other parts of Italy. It is believed that the present Ministry, both from motives of humanity and policy, would lay a gentle hand upon the cloister life which the Pope so much loves and favors, and recommend exceptional legislation for Rome. On the other hand the extreme radical journals insist upon it that a clean sweep be made, and that no favor be shown, either on the plea of mercy or out of regard to the feelings of the Pope. No matter how cruel it may be, out of your cell, and out of your humble oratory, Fra Benedict and Dominic, and Fra Francis, without ceremony you must go. It is thought that in framing a scheme of legislation the Ministry may recommend that those convents in which reside the generals or heads of Orders may be spared, and the number of these is considerable at Rome. If there is ever to be a reconciliation with the Pope, of which there seems to be no prospect, the way to it does not lie through the doors of these sanctuaries, which the secular authority has felt itself obliged to break open. The humble brothers of the religious orders were the objects of the special care of the Papal Government, and their affliction is the cause of a sorrowful indignation.

STATESMEN OF THE PAST.

Ten years ago Italy lost two men who had dedicated their eminent abilities to the service of the State. One of them was the Count DE CAVOUR, whose connection with the uprising of Italy is known to all who have followed with attention the events which have succeeded each other in this country. The other was VINCENZO SALVAGNOLI, a Tuscan; a name less familiar to us, but worthy to be mentioned with highest praise, borne as it was by one who did as much as

THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Prime and Montgomery.

The second public meeting on behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum took place in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, last evening. This institution, chartered by the Legislature of 1868, is intended for the reception of abandoned children, their nurture and education, and if possible, the reclamation of their mothers. The Asylum and its affairs are under the control and direction of a board of gentlemen as trustees, composed of leading citizens; and a board of over sixty lady managers selected from the Protestant denominations. It is proposed not only to have suitable accommodations in this City, but also a country home, located with every care for healthfulness. In the appeal issued on behalf of the Asylum, the necessity for it as a Christian and humane measure is not only supported by the concurrent testimony of the leading physicians of this City, but it is asserted that the Orphans Asylum, now the only one in the City, is able to accommodate not more than one-fourth of the applicants. The attendance last evening was exceedingly large, and much interest was manifested in the object.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, of Bloomingdale, gave a statement of what had been already done in reference to the object in view. About eighteen years ago, he said, the late Mrs. RICHMOND, a lady not wanting to Blackwell's Island, where the functions of the necessity for the institution was received. The result was that she began by establishing the House of Mercy, but that was found insufficient, though she had gathered many babies once into it. From this movement came the present institution. The present movement was not exclusively for the interest of the children, but also for their unfortunate mothers. In the Asylum opened by Mrs. RICHMOND, during the few months before her death, there were received 180 children. Those who have taken up Mrs. RICHMOND's work have prepared a house of reception in the City, and are making arrangements to secure a country home the moment the funds are forthcoming.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH said there were thousands of these children in this City whom VICTOR HUGO calls the "cherubs of the gutter." These are not a little of a carnosity psychically. Their parentage is never at all clear. Many of them never need their fathers, their mothers are not mates, and the words which come from their lips make one stand aghast. Equally a curiosity are they mentally. They are supernaturally shrewd; they seem to have come to earth a concrete curse; they are willing to teach better people evil. Will not better people take them and do good to them? He continued that flower of the household, whose smile is the light of the home; she is attractive; she succumbs to the wiles of the tempter, in whom she has placed her confidence—absolutely gives her all. From that hour there is a dark cloud above her. At last comes the end, and who can measure the magnitude of the sin? Moses said, "Thou shalt not kill," and it is, has to a woman it is absolute death. Will not Christian people try to stay her steps toward the last horrible death whither she tends, by offering her not only the opportunity to redeem her own character, but to save also the innocent infant from premature death or degradation? He spoke of the souls of both! In this work, let us ever bear in mind the great, God-like example of the Savior, who said to the repentant woman: "Go, and sin no more." Over three thousand children are annually born out of wedlock every year, but more than ten per cent. of them live to see their second birthday. This cause presents itself to the public of New York.

Mr. MONTGOMERY followed in a brief address, warmly commending the Asylum to the Protestant community, after which a very liberal collection was taken up.

More Relief for Chicago.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 42, I. O. Good Templars, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, in Brevoort Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, raised subscriptions amounting to $38 for the relief of the lodge of Good Templars of Chicago, who suffered so by the fire. The amount is not very large, but all of the members have subscribed elsewhere as well. Brother F. G. GOZZON has forwarded to the Grand Worthy Secretary at Chicago, to apprise him of the fact, and when a reply shall have been received the money will be forwarded.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a stranger went into the hallway of No. 102 Wooster street, and there snubbed himself with a shoe-knife cut on the left side, the point of the knife each time penetrating the lung. He was taken up by the Police in an unconscious condition, and carried to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and thence to the Police Hospital, where it was found that his wounds were mortal. No one could be found who knew the man, who is supposed, from papers found upon his person, to be a German named GEO. LEPERMAIN.

Wonders of Tattooing.

"There is now exhibiting in medical circles in Vienna," says the *British Medical Journal*, "a remarkable instance of tattooing of the whole body. According to his own account, the man, a Greek by birth, had been a pirate, and had also earned on brigandage on the Continent. Seven years ago he and five companions were taken prisoners by one of the wild tribes of Asia. Three of them were put to death, but this man, with two others, was preserved alive, and literally tattooed over the entire body. The operation lasted two months, and was performed by six men, who each day operated on different parts of his body. The proceeding caused no other inconvenience than that he suffered under the treatment. His body is covered from head to foot with delineations of men, animals, and fabulous things. The coloring material used for the figures appears to be indigo, the ground, especially on the chest and abdomen, being vermilion; here and there, about a dozen square inches of the original color of the skin can be seen. The hands and the soles of the feet are colored red, but have no figures. On the face and neck are inscriptions in characters resembling Arabic. The skin has the general appearance, to the sight and touch, of bluish-gray velvet. He attends the General Hospital daily, and Dr. HEBRA, who has allowed him to be cited a few days ago, has had him photographed in various attitudes."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.
Nos.
187—Maitland vs. Goldsmith.
188—Bacon vs. Gilman.
189—Palmieri vs. Palmieri.
194—Copeland, C. H., vs. Copeland, Wm. H.
195—Crawford vs. Miller.
196—Shotwell, Mary Ann, vs. Van Nostrand.
197—Roberts vs. Roberts.
198—Howland vs. Howland.
199—Hilliard vs. Waldo.
200—Rutherford vs. Webb.
201—Brady vs. Conover.
202—Hopper vs. Shaw.
203—Parish vs. Harvard.
204—Donnell vs. Central Ohio Mining and Manufacturing Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.
Third Monday Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
Nos.
1004 (R. C.)—Winch vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
1005—Pascal vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1006—Hazle et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1007—Lynch et al. vs. Same.
1008—Lynch et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steamship Company.
1009—Burger vs. Hartle.
1010—Stone vs. Cox.
1011—John, administrator, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.
Nos.
1052—Trower et al. vs. Smith et al.
1053—Duncan et al. vs. Hanlin et al.
1054—Payton et al. vs. Fenton et al.
1055—Smith vs. Frost.
1215—Orgood vs. Mix. Fro. Ins. Co. Agents, &c., of the U. S.
1038—Jenkins vs. Dunn et al.
1240—Algar vs. Pickett.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Nos.
342—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
376—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1022—King vs. Wolf.
1165—Burns vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
961—Carvalho vs. Bulkley.
972—Jones vs. Same.
45—McCauley, admin'x, vs. Gans et al.
181—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
200½ (R. C.)—Fowler vs. Fowler.
231 (R. C.)—Pessano et al. vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
272—Livingston, Jr., vs. Saratoga and Hudson River Spring Co. et al.
221—Hendricks et al. vs. Pierce et al.
326—Aland vs. Liverpool, New-York & Philadelphia Steam-ship Co.
296—Hieston vs. Myrick et al., executors, &c.
49—Dennison et al. vs. The House, Insurance Co., New-Haven.
427—Smith vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—EQUITY TERM.
Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.
Nos.
250—Fishbrick vs. Dalton et al.
255—Pitkin vs. Levy et al.
256—Rose vs. Collins.
1087—Dunphy et al. vs. St. James L. M. E. Church.
971—Brown et al. vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
708—Blanc vs. Marx.
1154—Cone vs. Van Buskirk, Sheriff, &c.
278—Meyer vs. Spies et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Nos.
342—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
376—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
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296—Hieston vs. Myrick et al., executors, &c.
49—Dennison et al. vs. The House, Insurance Co., New-Haven.
427—Smith vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Nos.
147—Kennedy, receiver, &c., vs. Young et al.
168—Calvert, executor, vs. Hicks, Implied.
182—Buckmaster vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
183—Runkle vs. Trapp.
182—Steinle vs. Bell et al.
146—Brown et al vs. Lee et al.
Same vs. Same.
186—Walsh vs. Walsh et al.
35—Dudley vs. the Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., C. J.
Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick McGuire; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thos. Farrell; burglary.
3—The People vs. John C. McCann; burglary.
4—The People vs. Hector Miller and Alonzo Easley; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Theodore F. Lyon and Wm. Edgar Palmer; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Mathew Mahoney; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Bernard Smith; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Lippman Lewis; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Hannah J. Mosher; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Robert Palmer and Jas. Palmer and Jas. Mahn; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James O'Donnell; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Frank Rove and Peter Victoria; larceny from the person.
13—The People vs. Charles Mosely; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. Thos. Bewley; felonious assault and battery.
15—The People vs. Philip McGroarty; felonious assault and battery.
16—The People vs. Frank Craig; felonious assault and battery.
17—The People vs. John Peck; felonious assault and battery.
18—The People vs. Frederick Ohse; felonious assault and battery.
19—The People vs. John McCord; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.
By Judge Loew.

Clark et al. vs. Boman; motion to place cause on Special Calendar of short causes granted.

Pound vs. McBride; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. James et al.; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

The New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Warner et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.
By Judge Spencer.

Isaiah Keyser vs. Frederick Goodridge; Andrew L. Ireland vs. William H. Nichols et al.; Jane Eliza Herrick vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; orders granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....117⅝
23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....111⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, new.....111⅝
25,000 do.....111⅝
50,000 do.....111⅝
5,000 do.....111⅝
20,000 U.S.5-20C., '67,'68,'69,114⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new.....63⅛
50,000 do.....63⅝
5,000 do.....64⅜
5,000 do.....64⅝
5,000 do.....64⅝
5,000 do.....64⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST—Miss Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SOLON SHINGLE and THE VETERAN—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—THE PET OF THE PUBLIC—Annie Louisdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOODMAN—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESS. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Hall, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and effigies, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfailing energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be in-cessantly full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the issues—weekly, editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Tribune Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one copy, one year.....2
The Semi-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES fifty copies, one year.....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions for other periods than those named for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York, Post-Office Money Order if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 50th and 51st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Giving Away What Does Not Belong to Him.

When CONNOLLY signed the fraudulent warrants, A. OAKEY HALL also put *his* name to the foot of them. It was impossible that HALL could have signed INGERSOLL'S, GARVEY'S and KEYSER'S warrants without knowing that they were fraudulent. When those warrants were made public in this journal, HALL defended them on the ground that they were "perhaps exorbitant," but that the old Board of Supervisors was responsible for them. It was then shown that he and TWEED practically composed that Board, and that HALL himself was virtually the interim Board. After that, HALL put forward another excuse—namely, that he had signed the warrants "ministerially," and could not have refused to sign them. This excuse likewise was instantly exploded—it was shown that the Mayor's functions were judicial, and that he might and ought to have refused to sign them. Ever full of shifts and tricks, HALL then caused one of his daily papers (not the *Tribune* this time) to suggest vaguely that his name had been *forged* to the warrants. This was the most daring and insolent plea of all, for he had already admitted that he signed them, only he did it "*ministerially*." Prior to all this, HALL had vouched for the fidelity of the City accounts, and the general and uniform excellence and honesty of the City Government: See his speech at Cooper Institute Nov. 5, 1870, and his message of June last.

The MAYOR was privy to all that went on in the City; it was quite impossible for TWEED and CONNOLLY to have made away with millions without HALL'S knowing the circumstances. Indeed, HALL signed the necessary documents which raised the money. These men sat at the same board together, and were party to each other's schemes. If A stands by and looks on while B robs the bank, and even holds the door of the safe open, and afterward tries to shield his confederate from discovery and punishment—how much better is A than B? It would puzzle even HORACE GREELEY to weigh in a balance their exact degrees of guilt. Now the case which we call A's is precisely HALL'S—a blind man could see that much.

HALL is Mayor of the City, and he is even presuming to offer the City appointments to various persons. He has given one of ISAAC BELL'S sinecures to Mr. JAMES W. GERARD. We can only say that no gentleman of Mr. GERARD'S character ought to condescend to accept any office at the hands of an official so thoroughly discredited as A. OAKEY HALL. It is impossible that any man can receive the full support of the public if HALL appoints him. The people have virtually decided against HALL, and common respect for the people should have led him to resign immediately after the election. But not much decency can be expected from a man who stood by consenting, while the people were being shamefully robbed. The moment the Legislature meets, HALL can be turned out—he prefers the contemptuous kick to the voluntary withdrawal, and it is certainly more suitable to him. In the meantime, it ought to be generally felt by our respectable citizens that HALL has no right to give away public offices. He may try to bolster himself up by choosing gentlemen of known integrity, and rubbing himself against the respectability of their names so as to get a little varnish on his own—but ought such gentlemen to become parties to this game? If the people could have turned HALL out directly at the last election, does anybody doubt they would have done so? Practically they *did* decide against him, and he has no business now—a thoroughly dishonored official—to be making a sort of scramble of the public offices. A man must be very anxious for a post before he would accept one from Mayor HALL. Every Tammany office-holder—including the Tammany toady and man-of-all-work, ISAAC BELL—must be legislated out of office next January. There must and will be a clean sweep of them all. We must get rid of the whole brood, and we shall see whether honest men cannot be found to fill the public offices. SANDS, BELL, HALL, TWEED, HANK SMITH MANNERER,—the whole batch must go. Is it worth while, then, for any honorable citizen to accept office at this eleventh hour from the hands of OAKEY HALL? Can any man good with a character afford to do it?

The Promise and the Performance.

At the close of the election of November, 1869, when the Democratic Party found themselves in possession of both branches of the Legislature for the first time in fifteen years, GOV. HOFFMAN made a speech from the steps of the Executive Mansion in Albany, in response to a serenade from a Democratic club called the "Jacksonians." In this speech, as some of our readers may perhaps remember, the Governor undertook to tell the people what use the Democratic Party would make of its unaccustomed victory. Among other things, he said: "We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New-York *honest*; and that is what they (the Republicans) have not done in some time." The Legislature of 1870, which convened two months after the delivery of this speech is universally admitted to have been the most *dishonest* Legislature, with the possible exception of the last, which was also Democratic, that ever assembled in Albany. "The *Evening Journal*," continued Gov. HOFFMAN, "has stated that for many years there have been a few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind." There was never a Legislature in this or any other State where so many men were "bought" as in the one whose honesty was so liberally discounted in advance by Gov. HOFFMAN. Half a million dollars is alleged to have been paid to carry a single measure—the "Ring" charter for this City. The Erie Railroad spent nearly as much to prevent the repeal of the infamous "Directors' bill." This sum was all paid to Democratic members, for they controlled all the committees of both Houses, and the Republicans could not succeed in getting the repeal bill even reported from the Railroad Committee of either House from the beginning of the session to the end.

Again, the Governor said: "We propose to give to the people of the State of New-York, all over, the right of *self-government*. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to *govern themselves*." This promise was fulfilled by the enactment of a charter for the government of this City, which took all power from the hands of the people, so far as the Constitution would permit it to be done, and placed it in the hands of WM. M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and A. OAKEY HALL. Finally, the Governor wound up his speech by pledging his party to be magnanimous toward its opponents. "We will be discreet and tolerant," he said; "we will recognize honest men among our adversaries; we will deal justly and act honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New-York."

This pledge was redeemed by legislating every Republican in the State out of office where it was possible to do so, and by extending the terms of office of Democrats beyond the time for which they were elected by the people. The Democratic Legislature of 1870 even went to the extent of legislating a Republican out of office in Brooklyn—Mr. SCHAUFFLER, the Commissioner of Jurors—for no other reason than because he refused to pack juries in the interest of the ballot-box stuffers and fraudulent canvassers of that city, whose trials were then pending—and Gov. HOFFMAN, though fully informed of the object by District-Attorney MORRIS, promptly signed the bill.

In the light of the events of the last two years during Democratic ascendency in the Legislature, it is well to recall these promises of Gov. HOFFMAN in behalf of his party, and to contrast them with the extraordinary performances that followed. It may be that the Governor innocently overestimated the stock of honesty on hand in the Democratic Party to which he belongs, and that, with the best intentions on his own part, he found it impossible to stem the current of legislative bribery and corruption set in motion by his associates of the Tammany Ring. If so, he is entitled to that commiseration which is justly due to the victim of misplaced confidence; and he is likely to have ample time, after the expiration of his present term as Governor and before he emerges into public life again, to repent of his folly in associating himself, at the outset of his political career, with a vulgar gang of political tricksters and knaves. There is also a chance for him to partially redeem himself before he goes out of office. We sincerely hope that the "honest Legislature," which the people failed to secure in the triumph of the Democratic Party, will prove to be the legitimate fruit of the Republican victory on the 7th of November last. In that case, the last days of Mr. HOFFMAN'S political life may yet be rendered peaceful and happy, by the co-operation of congenial spirits in carrying out that wise, honest, and Democratic legislation which lies so near to his heart.

Distinguished Departures.

It has just become known that on the 7th of November inst.—the day when our citizens were busily engaged in settling their accounts with the Tammany Ring at the polls,—two distinguished members of the House of SWEENY took their departure from this Principality on board a steamer bound for Europe. Like all the Tammany Princes who have left these shores of late, they chose to travel *incog*. There was no flourish of trumpets on their departure, as was the custom a few months ago, when the "Thunderbolt" and his cronies set sail for the "Old Sod;" no steam-boats and pleasure yachts, filled with their friends and retainers, accompanied them down the Bay to exchange the last farewell greetings; they departed in secrecy and in silence, unheralded in the newspapers, and even unregistered in the passenger list. Their names are JAMES M. SWEENY, the brother of the great PETER B., and HUGH SMITH, his brother-in-law. JAMES has for some years past held the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at a salary of $6,500 a year, besides filling sundry sinecure positions; while HUGH was, until recently, a Dock Commissioner, at a salary of $10,000 a year, but resigned the position in order that he might devote the whole of his valuable time to Ring speculations in real estate. The precise object of their visit to Europe at this time is left entirely to surmise. Whether they go to visit their cousins of the Irish branch of the house of SWEENY, or whether they are dispatched to locate a residence for the "Brains" of the Sweeny dynasty, who is said to have intimated his desire to spend his remaining days on the banks of the Lake of Como, or whether they have gone to keep company with GARVEY, the "prince of plasterers," is as yet, entirely a matter of conjecture. It is intimated, however, that the Citizens' Investigating Committee will be able, ere long, to throw some light on this sudden disposition of the SWEENY family to indulge in the luxury of foreign travel. The millions of stolen money that has been abstracted from the City Treasury during the last three or four years, did not all reach its destination in so direct a line as that which has been traced to the pockets of "Boss" TWEED. Some of it passed through devious and roundabout courses before it reached its stipulated sharer. Brothers and brothers-in-law, were convenient things to have in those days. Men of "brains" generally do their dirty work by proxy, but they are not apt to let the fruits of their brain-work escape from their grasp. The man who concocted all the schemes by which the "Ring" robbed the City, did not fail to get his "rake." Of that we may be sure; and the records of the Nassau Bank may yet furnish a clue to the method by which the house of SWEENY enriched itself at the public expense.

The Two Rules.

The Albany *Argus*, which, with the Buffalo *Courier* and many other Democratic papers, openly defended the Tweed thieves until the very last moment, and suppressed the proofs of their guilt, now bursts out in italics and full capitals about "corruption." A more dishonest use of the Press was never made than when the *Argus* and the Buffalo *Courier*—the latter paper being a trifle more stupid and a great deal more dishonest than the former—refused to publish any of the fraudulent warrants which proved the guilt of TWEED & Co. The *Argus* now says, with the silly emphasis of capital letters, "There should not be one rule for a Democratic thief and another for a Republican robber." Quite right, and here is a case in point: HODGE, a Republican peculator, is now serving his term of ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The other day his house and property were seized and sold for the benefit of the Government. That is the Republican rule—now for the Democratic: TWEED, a public robber to the extent of unknown millions, has a grand house and garden on the corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, and another at Norwalk, Conn., a large interest in several others, and no end of real estate. Moreover, he made a present to a woman, with whom he keeps up a base intimacy, of two houses within two years, at a cost of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This man TWEED is still President of the Board of Public Works, and we do not hear the *Argus* remonstrating against his holding that office. The Albany *Evening Journal* tried to extract from it its opinion whether or not it supported TWEED'S candidacy for the Fourth Senatorial District, but the *Argus* would not say a word. It has defended TWEED and all his gang until further defense became out of the question in any quarter. HODGE in prison—TWEED President of the Department of Public Works: there you have the difference in the two "rules" alluded to by the *Argus*.

Fifth-avenue.

It is well known that the front yards of the houses on Fifth-avenue, like those in many other streets, are really parts of the street which usage or the permission of the City authorities has allowed to be enclosed, subject only to the condition that no structure more substantial or permanent than the door-steps shall be placed upon them. A year or two since a Committee of our City Fathers made a vigorous pretence of intending to withdraw this permission, so far as Fifth-avenue was concerned, and thus compelling an entire reconstruction of the houses upon that thoroughfare. The scheme was wholly impracticable, but it probably answered its purpose as a black-mailing device, and was then dropped. It had behind it, however, a basis both of right and of necessity. Fifth-avenue is becoming too narrow for the increasing traffic which is year by year thrown upon it, and there is no justice in allowing ten or twelve feet on each side to be withdrawn from the public for the benefit of private persons. So long as the houses in the avenue are occupied by private families, it may be all very well. Why, however, should it not by law or ordinance be provided that whenever any building on Fifth-avenue comes to be used for mercantile or commercial purposes, the right to inclose ten feet of public street in front of it should cease? As a general thing this would cause no hardship. When a Fifth-avenue house is transformed into a store, the front door-yard is usually voluntarily abandoned, as in the case of GOUPIL'S store on the corner of Twenty-second-street. If this could be made the rule, we should within a few years have a practical widening of Fifth-avenue twenty feet, at least, below Twenty-third-street, and at a time and place where it is sure to be greatly needed.

Hall's Whitewashers.

The *Tribune* on Saturday stated that it had received the evidence taken before the Grand Jury in the case *vs.* Mayor HALL, from Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, Chairman of the Jury. The following letter, which has been addressed to all the papers, shows that the *Tribune* has made a false statement, and acted in a thoroughly dishonorable manner:

THE GRAND JURY AND MAYOR HALL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The portion of the testimony taken by the late Grand Jury in the case *vs.* Mayor HALL, which is published in the New-York *Tribune* of this A. M., was not only not obtained from me, but its publication is in opposition to my written protest, addressed to the editors of that paper and delivered by me in person. Respectfully,
CHARLES H. HASWELL.

The *Tribune* is always boasting about its honesty—and it is always acting with flagrant dishonesty. The above case is a striking proof of it. We are informed that it really obtained the evidence taken by the Grand Jury *from Mayor Hall*, who had a reporter *concealed in the jury-room* during the investigation. HALL'S conduct we may leave to his fellow-lawyers to consider; but that he should be able to use the *Tribune* for the publication of any statement he chooses to put forth, will probably be a fresh shock to the readers of that journal—a rapidly diminishing band! The publication of evidence taken before a Grand Jury is a contempt of law—but here we have the Mayor of the City conspiring with HORACE GREELEY to commit that offense. Does not Mr. GREELEY begin to think that he is buying the Corporation advertisements at too high a price? And how does he explain that misstatement—he would call it a "lie"—about Mr. HASWELL? Men and Brethren! (&c., &c.,) what are we to say to these things?

A Novel Claim to Posthumous Distinction.

Some satirist has declared that the first thing Americans do upon the death of one of their great men is to meet and resolve to erect a monument to his memory, which then they don't erect. The sarcasm is not without a shade of truth. But the mania for resolution-making and monument-raising never led to anything half so preposterous as the notion of immortalizing a servant girl for being murdered. Yet this is the highly intelligent proposal to which a number of respectable gentlemen in London, not hitherto suspected of insanity, have invited the assent and co-operation of their countrymen.

On the night of Tuesday, the 25th of April last, a girl named MARIA JANE CLOUSEN, employed in the family of a Greenwich stationer named POOK, was found murdered in a lane near her employer's residence under circumstances of exceptional atrocity. Suspicion fell on POOK'S son, who was known to be intimate with the girl, but after a protracted trial he was acquitted. His neighbors were not satisfied with the verdict and testified their disapprobation by breaking the windows of POOK'S house, and likewise his lawyer's. The same feeling seems to account, in a measure, for the extraordinary demonstration reported in the *Daily News* of Oct. 31. On the previous evening "a crowded meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for raising subscriptions in order to erect a memorial to the memory of the murdered girl." The large hall, we are told, "was densely crowded in every part, and hundreds of people waited outside, unable to obtain admission." The chair was occupied by a person who had written a pamphlet on the subject, entitled *The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed*, denouncing the Court which had acquitted young POOK, and "exposing the wretchedly ignorant misconducting of a great public trial." On the platform were doctors of divinity and medicine, army officers of rank, and other well-known gentlemen.

The chairman opened the proceedings of this singular meeting by a speech quite in keeping with its character. The girl, he said, had

"Died from the effect of twelve blows of a hatchet upon the head; but though they did not know who had given her the twelve blows, yet they did know who had given her the thirteenth blow after she was dead, and which was an aspersion on her character. [Applause.] Well, they were going to give the fourteenth blow, which would be a sort of counter-stroke to the thirteenth, by erecting a memorial to her memory. [Cheers.]"

After much more of this farrago, he ended by reading an epitaph which he had prepared for the proposed monument, and which is a fit climax for a most astounding exhibition of morbid sentimentality. It was as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of MARIA JANE CLOUSEN, a motherless servant girl, who was murdered in Kidbrooke-lane, Eltham, on the night of the 25th of April. She was taken, with her skull battered in, to Guy's Hospital, where she died on Sunday, April 30, 1871, two days after her eighteenth birthday. Those who knew her best testify that she was comely in person, agreeable in manner, amiable and affectionate in disposition, and very cleanly in her habits. Her last words were, 'Oh, let me die.'

May God's great pity touch his heart, and lead
My murderer to confess his dreadful deed;
So that when secrets of all hearts are known,
Guilt and repentance may alike be shown."

This marvelous piece of bathos was received with applause by the intelligent audience, and after various other gushes of rhetorical imbecility from various other respectable cranks, including a doctor of medicine and a doctor of divinity, a collection was taken up for the memorial and the assembled lunatics went home.

Was there ever such a display of idiocy outside of Bedlam? If the story did not come to us on so respectable authority it would be difficult to believe it other than a hoax. Of all the odd claims to posthumous distinction, that of having been murdered is surely the most unique. Certain of our fellow-citizens have not long since contemplated the erection of a statue to a well-known public official because he had been a successful thief. But even that design, if not more decent, was certainly more intelligible than the proposition of MARIA JANE CLOUSEN'S *London* memorialists. One can understand a great criminal damned to everlasting fame. It takes a British wiseacre to discover in the simple and common act of dying a merit worthy of sculptured immortality.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Americans resident in Paris have recently presented Minister WASHBURNE with a handsome service of plate, in recognition of his services to them during the recent war between France and Prussia. It is worth mentioning that this service was not manufactured in Paris, but by the Messrs. TIFFANY, of our own City. The superiority of the taste in designing, and the skill in manufacturing, gained in New-York by this house, more than counterbalance the advantage of the cheaper labor accessible in Europe. This fact is now well known, and it is a very encouraging fact to all who wish to see our home manufactures supersede foreign work. To this particular field Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have undoubtedly made a progress which many would have deemed impossible a few years ago. Their fine metal work is very far superior to any specimens of imported work now received. Such a branch of industry ought to become permanent here, and the public can easily render it so. They are fast giving up the idea that articles which come from abroad must necessarily be better than those which are made at home. Abroad, as the above fact with many others shows, the workmanship of TIFFANY'S house is preferred to that of any Parisian firm.

If employers were always as truthful in the recommendations they give to servants as the writer of the following, which we find in a recent English paper, a good deal of trouble would be saved: "The bearer has been in my house a year—minus eleven months. During this time she has shown herself diligent—at the house door; frugal—in work; mindful—of herself; prompt—in excuses; friendly—toward men; faithful—to her lovers; and honest—when everything had vanished."

One of the contrivances by which the Ring have hedged themselves about has been, under the plausible pretense of preventing oppression, to lay down a rule that no indictment should be found unless the complaint had been previously investigated by a Police Magistrate. They have done this, though the Revised Statutes expressly permit any one to go before the Grand Jury. In "troublesome" cases, however, if an examination is had the accused could give bail, and then having found out the strength of the case against him, buy off or frighten off the witnesses, or worry them out with delays. We hear that it is intended to pursue this course with reference to the charges which the Committee of Seventy is preparing to bring against the violators of the Election law. There is hardly an election district in the first eight Wards of the City in which one or more of the Inspectors are not implicated in frauds, and it would just suit the politicians if they could have an opportunity to follow their usual tactics. We trust that the Committee of Seventy will take care to permit nothing of the sort. Let them insist upon going direct to the Grand Jury. Mr. District-Attorney GARVIN has, we presume, a sufficiently correct appreciation of the significance of the late election, and the power of a two-thirds majority in the Legislature, not to put any obstacle in the way, and not to allow any delay to take place in the trial of persons indicted for this class of offenses. At any rate, let us see.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Kuklux outrages have returned to Washington with the results of their examinations in Georgia and Florida. It is the same old story of murders, whippings, beatings, &c., of Union men without distinction of color. The evidence of the outrages is overwhelming, and justifies far more stringent measures than have yet been adopted by the General Government to suppress these roving bands of cut-throats, and protect the lives of peaceable citizens. In Florida, it seems, the Kuklux are organized under the name of "Democratic clubs," which is not an inappropriate title, considering that their avowed purpose is to root out "Republicanism" in the South by killing or driving from the country all persons known to be of that faith. BENJAMIN HILL, a well-known citizen of Georgia, testified that he believed it to be the intention of TOOMBS, STEPHENS and ex-rebels of extreme views, to incite the people to another revolution. They will hardly attempt that game again while Gen. GRANT occupies the Presidential chair, but it would be much more honorable for them to do it than to encourage the secret murders and assassinations of the Kuklux.

Sir CHARLES DILKE'S speech, which we print this morning, is well worth reading. It gives a fair indication of the temper in which the young radicals of England are treating the question of a Republic in that country. In the first place, they are ready to make royalty ludicrous. They are addressing themselves to it in a half humorous, half indignant style of attack. In the next place, they are willing to have the poorer voters who have recently been made such see the expensiveness of royalty. Sir CHARLES DILKE says it costs at least $1,000,000 a year, and probably much more, and he points to many elements in this expenditure which, to the working man, appear as excessive as they are absurd. This kind of thing, the *Times* says, is almost "criminal." But Sir CHARLES DILKE'S audience, according to the *Times* report, applauded it very loudly and long.

We publish today a very full and clear synopsis of the subordinate reports to the Secretary of War, to be incorporated in his forthcoming report to Congress. The details concerning the workings of the Signal Service Corps will be found interesting to all who follow the valuable weather bulletins furnished every day. The Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments give the results of the year's work. Gen. HOWARD'S reasons for his recommendation that the Freedmen's Bureau be abolished in January are also important at this juncture.

The reception given today to the Grand Duke will doubtless be an imposing one, and it will testify to the high regard which the American people entertain toward Russia as a friendly Power. After the long voyage which the Prince has made, he will doubtless thoroughly enjoy the hospitality he is about to receive here. The procession today will be well worth seeing, as the particulars of it, given in our news columns, will show.

A correspondent who subscribes himself "the father of a small but respectable family," writes to us to complain of a nuisance which is at present far too common. A filthy circular was thrust under our correspondent's door, signed by "J. C. BECK, M. D." Station G, New-York City. The contents of this circular are disgusting to the last degree, and it is being distributed through the City by thousands. It is an outrage on decency which ought to be suppressed by the Police. This man BECK can certainly be traced, and he ought to be compelled to stop his filthy advertising. We have sent his circular to Superintendent KELSO, and perhaps that official will give the subject his attention.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Law Covering Unexpended Balances Into the Treasury—Fresh Air for the Senators—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—One gratifying feature of the law enacted two years ago, requiring all unexpended balances, save in certain contingent appropriations, to be covered into the Treasury, and making expenditures beyond the amount appropriated a penal offense, is now beginning to be manifest in the fact that few or none of the Bureaus are asking for deficiencies. In some cases they have spent all that was appropriated. In others they have spent less. But whatever sum, if any, is required to complete the fiscal year in any department, will not have behind it the necessity of liquidating unpaid claims, for the claims have not been incurred. This law has also been a powerful incentive to economical administration, impelling administrative officers to a close scrutiny of every item, and will result in a very thorough solution of the complications which have attended the appropriation accounts for many years past. Mr. DAWES, to whom belongs the credit of the new system, was quite severely criticised at first because of the embarrassments the law created. But with a liberal interpretation of the embarrassing features, which relieved the dead-lock on the public buildings, and some other matters, the law has worked well, and promises still better results. It could not accomplish the end sought in one year, nor in two; but now, at the beginning of the third, it vindicates itself. The estimates for the fiscal year 1872-73, now being prepared, are not likely to exceed those for the current year, save on the account of public buildings.

VENTILATING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Among the improvements at the Capitol are some changes in the ventilation of the Senate Chamber suggested by the experiences of last session. A year ago an entirely new system of ventilating this chamber was put in operation, which was devised by Mr. H. F. HAYDEN, the engineer of the Senate wing. This system was entirely mechanical, and was fully described in the TIMES. It was found to succeed so well that a committee of the House, upon investigation, recommended the adoption of the same system for the Representatives' Hall, and the machinery has been put in this Summer. Some defects were discovered, which were traced to original faults of construction in the fans, and these have been changed to meet the necessities of the new plan. But in addition to this, Mr. HAYDEN has invented a new form of register to diffuse the heated air thrown into the chamber in such a manner as to prevent currents of air. It has just been thoroughly tested with delicate anemometers, and it is believed that the entire body of air in the hall can be renewed every five or six minutes without perceptible currents. This register is also arranged for Summer use, so that by the turning of a brass cap in each, which can be arranged by each Senator to suit himself, a current of cool air can be directed under the desks and into the faces of their occupants. This will relieve the sessions in the heated season of much of the unpleasantness heretofore experienced. In fact, the Senate Chamber, from being very meanly ventilated, promises to become one of the most perfectly ventilated halls in the world.

OFFICES OF THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.

The office of the weather signal service will not be removed to the new Freedmen's Bank building as was some time ago contemplated, except that two rooms in it will be used more as a reserve in case of fire than for any other purpose. It was found after the building was completed that there were defects in the arrangement of the rooms, which made them but poorly fitted for the purposes of observations. Gen. MYER has therefore rented the house next to the one where the office has been located, on G-street, and is having a large and convenient instrument-room fitted up extending over both buildings. It is promised that it will be ready about the middle of next month. This new departure will save the Treasury considerable money, besides giving the Signal Office more suitable rooms. The officers here are anxious to be able to set up and test some fine sets of instruments which have not yet been unboxed for want of room to use them.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BELKNAP left last evening on a brief visit to his home in Iowa, whence he will return in a week or ten days, accompanied by his sisters, Miss BELKNAP and Mrs. WALCOTT, who, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. BOWEN, and a young niece of the Secretary, will constitute the ladies of his household this Winter. Gen. BELKNAP has very fine quarters in the Willes Mansion, corner of H-street and Madison-place, and it is understood that he will this Winter resume the social duties of his position. Among the visitors to Washington are JOHN BOYLE, Esq., of London, England, managing trustee of the estate of the Marquis of BUTE, and JOHN LOUGHLAND, Esq., of Glasgow, President of the Anglo-African steam-ship line. They yesterday had a very pleasant interview with Secretary BOUTWELL, who received them cordially. These gentlemen are arranging for the establishment of a line of steamers between Cardiff, Wales, and New-York, and their tour of observation through the United States has in view not only an investigation of our business resources, but the practical utilization of the benefits that may flow therefrom by a still closer communication with the manufacturing centres of Great Britain. Among the arrivals in the city yesterday and today are Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE, John K. Davenport, Gen. WOODFORD, Gen. Geo. W. PALMER, Samuel REMINGTON, Chas. Callender, C. T. JONES, of New-York, and Senator WINDOM, of Minnesota.

AMUSEMENTS.

News and Announcements.

"FAUST" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Miss NILSSON and CARY, and MM. CAPOUL, JAMET and RAGUL. The Strakosch company has been reinforced by a baritone, Signor RANDOLFI, just arrived from South America.....The concert at the Grand Opera-house, last evening, was enjoyed by an immense audience. The Ninth Regiment Band, which, in a few months, will be the finest in the City, supplied most of the instrumental music. The soloists were Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TAY. Miss CARRIE REBE and Mr. J. LOVY.....This evening, the new administration of the St. James Theatre will inaugurate its rule. A comedy, called "The Pet of the Public," and a burlesque entitled "Bombos," both from pieces, will be brought out, with Miss ANNIE LOUISDALE, the manageress, in the leading parts.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acts in "The People's Lawyer," and in the "Veterans," at Booth's, to-night.....At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will appear in "Ticket-of-Leave Man."....."Black Sheep," a drama founded upon the popular novel bearing the same title, is to be played at Wood's Museum this evening and throughout the week, with Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and Miss SUSAN DENIN as the principal performers....."La Grande Duchesse" will be represented at Lina Edwin's one week longer. New dresses and an increased chorus and orchestra will give attractiveness to these final performances of OFFENBACH'S well-worn work.....The Arion Society will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, under the direction of Dr. DAMROSCH.....A matinée entertainment at the New-York Circus today, will contribute toward the pecuniary aid being supplied to the sufferers in Chicago.....The Society "Hoodman Mankt Magt," composed of natives of Holland, are to celebrate St. Nicholas Day, which falls on Dec. 6, by an amateur theatrical entertainment, in Dutch, at the Cosmo, in Houston-street. The proceeds will go to the losers by the fire in the North-west.

THE INDIANS.

The Peace and War Policies—What our Indians Object Most.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—There is no doubt, judging from the numerous letters recently received here, that Congressmen from the Pacific coast will move for an inquiry into the management of Indian affairs, in order to ascertain officially whether the peace policy, as administered through the Board of Indian Commissioners, has been successful. It is argued by the writers of the letters that, while the Commissioners are doubtless influenced by honorable motives, the policy cannot be applied indiscriminately to all Indian tribes and bands. They say, though it may succeed with some of the savages, others, being more aggressive and warlike, cannot be brought under civilizing influences, and therefore the peace and the war policies should be separately applied, as circumstances may require. Friends of the peace policy, on the other hand, charge that the Indian reservation system is in danger of not having a fair trial in Arizona, and in support of this assertion they refer to information recently received from the Camp Grant Reservation, which shows that the white citizens of Tucson, having failed in their late effort to break up the reservation by means of an armed force, now resort to the novel expedient of inducing the Grand Jury to find indictments against individual Indians, charging them with murder, &c., and causing bailiffs, enclosed by soldiers furnished by the military commander, to the reservation to search for and arrest them. The effect of the marauding of the armed force through the reservation, has been to drive the Indians away. At the last session day it appeared that about one-half of the Indians, alarmed for their personal safety, had fled to the mountains; hence, there is danger that these fugitives may return to their old habits of stealing their food. One of the Chiefs who had been thus hunted, described his situation, while speaking to the agent, who is an officer of the army. He said:

"After my people were killed at the massacre of April 30, and my children taken captive by the people of Tucson, and who were not returned to me, and the soldiers having again fired upon me, I went to the mountains upon the war-path. They had killed my two wives, my four children, and forty-six women and children of my band, and I was aware that I would not have been when you came, but went to the mountains for me, telling me a Commission sent by the Great Father was at the post to talk to me and make peace with me and wished to see me? I came in. You promised me safety. I told him all I had done, and he said to me if I would live here and do right all should be forgiven, and I would be safe. Another time I was told that some of my people were offered 100 yards of calico to kill me. You told me if I was attacked the soldiers would fight for me, but instead of that I am now hunted by the soldiers from the reservation, and I am obliged to hide like a dog. I will do nothing to break up the peace, but it seems it is not to be a peace for me."

The Indian Attack Upon an Arizona Stage—The Driver and Five Passengers Killed.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Sunday, Nov. 12, contains the following account, in telegrams from Arizona, 11th inst., of the attack by Indians upon a stage in Arizona, and the murder of Mr. FRED H. LORING, of Boston, and six other persons:

"By the driver of the San Bernardino stage, just arrived, we have the announcement that the last stage from Wickenburg, when two miles this side of that place, was attacked by Indians, and the driver and five passengers were killed. Two other passengers escaped and returned to Wickenburg, but it is thought that one of them was wounded. We can get no particulars as to the cause of the attack, further than a supposition that it was in retaliation for the shooting of an Indian by the stage. The supposition is strengthened by the fact that the Indians took nothing from the stage.

A second dispatch since the above says: We have seen the San Bernardino Guardian, from which we gather the following: 'From Mr. HANK BROWN and passengers from Tucson we get particulars of an attack by Indians upon the Wickenburg and La Paz stage, on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock A. M. The stage left Wickenburg early in the morning, with seven passengers for San Bernardino. When ten miles east from Wickenburg, it was attacked by about thirty Apaches and Mojaves. At the first fire, the two passengers on the outside of the coach, with the driver, JOHN LEES, better known as Dutch JOHN, were shot through the head and instantly killed. Inside the coach were five passengers; three of them were killed. Mr. WILLIAM KRUGER, of Prescott, and Miss MOLLIE SHEPPARD, were wounded and escaped to the brush. Mr. KRUGER defending himself and Miss SHEPPARD with his six-shooter. The Indians did not follow them. They succeeded in escaping and in reaching Wickenburg, though both were severely wounded. The following are the passengers killed: Fred. Sheholm, F. H. Loring, W. G. Solomon, P. M. Hammel, C. S. Adams and the driver, John Lees. The body of ADAMS was found fifty yards from the stage, scalped. The news was carried to Wickenburg by the driver

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Record of Its Operations for the Past Year.

Important Achievements of the Signal Corps.

The Labors of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments.

The Ordnance Bureau and the Medical Service.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Its Abolition Recommended.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The prominence given to the operations of the Signal Corps (or "Weather Bureau," as it has come to be popularly called) during the past year renders its annual report the most interesting of any of the various Bureaus of the War Department. I therefore give a pretty full synopsis of the report of Gen. MYER, the Chief Signal Officer.

The school for instruction in military signaling, telegraphy and meteorology has been maintained during the past year at Fort Whipple, Virginia, and that twelve officers of the navy and five of the army have graduated, while three officers of the army are still under instruction.

An important feature of the school during the year has been the instruction of the Observer Sergeants, required for duty in the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. Seventy-three of these have been under instruction, of whom forty-four have completed the full course and passed a satisfactory examination; twelve have not completed the course, and the remainder have been assigned to other duty or discharged. The tuition is now progressing in a satisfactory manner.

It is recommended that the instruction at the Military Academy at West Point be placed in charge of an officer properly instructed as an especial study, and a merit value given the study affecting the standing of the cadets.

Instructions in military signaling in four of the military departments has been under the charge of regularly-instructed officers, but in the other departments it has been conducted under the provisions of the order from Headquarters of the Army, which assigns the duty to Post Adjutants. A recommendation is made that the system be remodeled, and the instruction, if attempted, assigned to officers thoroughly instructed, and given a position at department head-quarters. Reference is made to improvements in field telegraph trains, and that facilities be had to bring the trains to improved condition. It is recommended that permanent quarters be provided at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

Under the head of the Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce, the Chief Signal Officer states:

That the first systematized synchronous weather reports ever taken in the United States were made on the morning of Nov. 1, 1870, from twenty-four stations throughout the country, and transmitted by telegraph to Washington. On the same day the issue of bulletins was commenced, and both reports and bulletins have been continued without intermission since that date, with a constantly increasing number of stations. Reference is made to the cordial reception with which the reports were met on all sides. A description is given of the uses of the large weather-map and the meteoric symbols upon it, as furnished to Boards of Trade.

The issue of daily charts in manifold form commenced with the year at the central office, and the success attending their issue has led to the publication of similar ones, under the direction of the office, at most of the important cities. The issue of synopses and probabilities commenced Feb. 20, 1871, and has been made since that date three times each day. Copies of the synopses are furnished, as soon as issued, to the different Press associations in the United States, and are also printed upon the charts issued from this office.

In August a pamphlet of suggestions on the practical use of the reports was issued, and has been given a wide circulation. During the year sufficient study has been given to the movements of storms to justify the display, in October, of signals at twenty ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Northern lakes. The display of these signals was ordered to commence Oct. 23, where necessary. A pamphlet of instructions as to the meaning and use of these signals was prepared, and extensively circulated before the display commenced, in order that its meaning might be fully understood. The first signal was ordered Oct. 28, at the port of Oswego, N. Y.

[At the date of this report, Nov. 1, there had been no practical test of the value of the cautionary signals, but their influence was fully demonstrated during the late great storm.]

Reference is made to the increased labor imposed upon the observers by this duty. No attempt has been made since last report in the character of the reports or form of cipher in which they are transmitted. Experience has confirmed the opinion expressed last year by the Chief Signal Officer that with working forms of telegraphic circuits similar to those arranged for the signal service, meteoric observations taken throughout the globe could be made available as easily as those of this continent have been. Reference is made to temporary telegraphic difficulties occurring in March last and to their settlement. Future embarrassments of this nature are not anticipated.

Telegraph wires enter the Signal Office in Washington, and all reports are there received direct from the places of observation, and communication can be had from the office by telegraph with the coast of the Pacific on the west and eastward to the coast of China and Japan; the one link of the Pacific cable being wanting to girdle the world.

The subject of a cipher to condense the reports is under consideration, and one has been prepared and is now under experiment, by which it is hoped this is effected.

Application having been made during the year from interested parties living on the Western rivers to have the rise and fall of these streams telegraphed with the weather reports, it is proposed to provide for this want in the new system of cipher, and to furnish the information once each day.

The study of the consolidated reports, and the deductions made from them for the synopsis and probabilities published by the office, has been under the supervision of Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE, A. M., assistant in this office, and has been conducted by him with rare skill.

The publications of this office, or the circulars, suggestions for the practical use of meteorological reports and weather maps, have been in great part prepared under the directions of this officer.

A series of synopsis and probabilities and charts have also been prepared by Prof. T. D. MAURY, Assistant, and Lieuts. ROMEYN CRAIG and A. W. GREELY, Acting Signal Officers.

During the year 1,000 detailed charts have been prepared and filed in this office. On these charts has been shown, in a graphic manner, the meteoric condition at each station. More than 500 areas of high barometer and the same number of low barometer have been traced on these charts, and the consequent changes of weather noted. It is estimated that 15,000,000 copies of the synopsis and probabilities have been laid before the public during the year by means of the Press.

Of the probabilities sixty-nine per cent. have been verified by the result, and twenty-one per cent. in addition partially verified. The haste required to get these reports promptly before the public has made the percentage of verification less than it would have been with more leisure. Reports taken at all stations by 11:26 P. M. are telegraphed to Washington, collated, and the deductions made are furnished the Press at 1 A. M.

To extend the system of synchronous reports, an observer thoroughly instructed and equipped was sent with Capt. HALL, commanding the North Polar expedition. To get observations of the higher aerial currents, a station has been established and maintained on the summit of Mount Washington, New-Hampshire. Reports are desired from Pembina, Sitka and the Sandwich Islands. It is proposed to extend the synchronal system by seeking the assistance of such ship Captains as are willing to make observations and record them upon forms furnished by the Signal Office. An international system of observations is suggested. Such system is at once needed, in order to obtain reports from the West Indies, the Windward Islands, and the coast of South America.

Attention is invited to utilizing the services of officers of the army and navy, and a hope expressed that at the national schools the study of meteorology may have a recognized place. Numerous self-registering instruments have been procured during the year, of various patterns, and are being tested in the Signal Office. An observatory building, for the proper display and testing of the instruments, upon some part of the public grounds in Washington, is recommended.

Reference is made to the desire of the agricultural population to derive benefit from the system, and to the steps that have been taken to meet this want. A detailed and interesting report is given of the various stations—sixty in number—showing the precise location of each, amount of work done, and number and kind of instruments. The change of stations and reports have been immediately under charge of Capt. H. W. HAWGATE, United States Army.

The total number of Observation Sergeants on duty as stations is eighty-three, and of privates acting as assistants forty. The Post-office Department is thanked for transporting instruments through its route agents. The labors and correspondence of the office have been laborious and extensive. During the year the total of papers sent and received was 90,514. Col. GARRICK MALLERY, United States Army, has had charge of the general correspondence of the office. Major L. B. NORTON has been in charge of disbursements and the Property Division. The records of the office alone, made during the past year, are already worth of themselves the value of the appropriation expended. Attention is called to the promptness, regularity and steadiness with which the stations have been served as evidences of the wisdom of the act of Congress which placed the duty under military control. Officers and enlisted men are commended for the faithful manner in which their duties have been discharged, and a strong recommendation made for the organization of a corps in which deserving men would receive promotion, as in other branches of the service. Until such organization is effected, it is recommended that the observer who has most distinguished himself during each year be rewarded with a commission. The care of the Secretary of War has contributed largely to the success of the work during the year. The peculiar nature of the service has rendered its labors both onerous and exacting, extending as they do through every day and every night, without holidays and without rest.

The report is followed by appendices showing in detail the manner of performing the work and the amount done. Publications are contemplated hereafter from time to time which will submit for scientific men the facts collected and the deductions to be made from them. An important feature already established is the tri-daily issue of isobaric lines upon the weather charts, by which even unscientific men can trace any great atmospheric movement. The scientists of foreign countries and the scientific institutions throughout the United States have proffered expressions of good-will, and have rendered assistance. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, agricultural societies, commercial associations and the public Press have continued to give valuable support, and it has been owing to such encouragement and assistance to the interest manifested by the Secretary of War in this branch of his duties, and to the faithful labor of the assistants in the office, that the Chief Signal Officer is enabled to report such gratifying results.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Next to the Signal Bureau, the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of the army are most important, because involving a large amount of money, men and stores. The appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, including the Deficiency bill of March 3, 1871, were $19,450,025, all of which has been drawn from the Treasury in the course of the fiscal year. This money has been applied as follows:

Remitted to Military Division of the Atlantic	$467,420 30
Remitted to Military Division of the South	2,534,297 45
Remitted to Military Division of the Mis.	4,547,881 48
Remitted to Military Division of the Pacific	2,409,000 62

The balance has been distributed among the several depots of supplies, or paid on settlements made by accounting officers of the Treasury. During the year the Quartermaster-General's office has examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement, 6,401 accounts, covering an expenditure of $64,592,795 47, of which only $612,940 26 pertain to the service of the fiscal year of 1870-71. There remain to be settled 5,068 money accounts and 7,515 property returns.

The number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department is being reduced by death, resignation and other casualties of service. Four have died, and one has resigned since the last annual report. An average of 180 officers has been kept on duty during the year. Gen. MEIGS calls attention to the fact that it is important to keep the greater disbursements in the hands of bonded officers, and that, therefore, the vacancies in the corps should be filled, but under the law this cannot be done. He also recommends such extra compensation to Acting Assistant Quartermasters intrusted with important disbursements as is paid to Assistant Commissaries. The amount required would be only $15,000, and the economy gained by making the duty of acting Assistant Quartermaster one to be desired by active and efficient officers, rather than to be avoided as an unrequited toil and risk, would be great.

During the year 1,768 horses were purchased for the cavalry at a cost of $168,695 24. The average price in Texas was $92 26; in Department of Columbia, $75; Department of the Platte, $126 12; Departments of the Missouri, $142 50; Department of California, $152 49. The amount of forage consumed during the year was 176,850 bushels of corn, 1,099,001 bushels of oats, 176,112 bushels of barley, 81,160 tons of hay, and 3,982 tons of straw. One hundred and twenty-four thousand, three hundred and seventy-two cords of wood, and 29,078 tons of coal have been issued. All clothing in store which has been found defective has been inspected and advertised for sale. The product of sales of clothing from June 30, 1870, to date amounts to $1,275,726 54.

A chemical change in the black paint with which knapsacks are covered has rendered all the old knapsacks, and most of the haversacks, unserviceable. They have been sold or ordered for sale, and are being replaced by new. For a portion of those made at San Francisco the skin of the hair-seal of Alaska is used as a covering; others, made in the East, are of leather and enameled canvas.

The transportation of the departments during the year by rail has comprised 30,001 persons, 2,830 animals, and 24,330 tons of material, at a cost of $1,998,916 28, of which $1,136,360 64 was for services over the Pacific Railroads, which transported during the year, for the army, 11,745 persons, and 17,974 tons of material. The total movement of transport by water has been 97,196 persons, 1,897 animals, and 20,442 tons of freight, costing $679,339 49. Of the Southern railroads, which, under Executive orders, were allowed to purchase rolling-stock and other railroad supplies and material from the United states, twenty-seven have paid their debts in full, with interest, amounting to $3,465,567 93. Twenty-four are still in debt to the United States, the amount due being $4,724,950 03. At the last session of the Forty-first Congress a law was enacted authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the suits pending against certain railroads, if, on advice of the counsel of record in the cases, it was found advisable to do so. On the 23d of June the Secretary of War advised the Quartermaster-General that he had accepted a proposition from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company to pay in full of its debt of $1,857,393 41 the sum of $1,000,000, one-half in ten years and one-half in twenty years from 1st June, 1870, with interest at four per cent., payable semi-annually. Large claims presented by several of the railroads for use and damage by the United States Army during the war have been presented, considered and rejected.

The total number of claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864, authorizing the settlements of claims for Quartermasters' stores, taken in certain States and Territories, on satisfactory proofs of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claims, is 28,092, involving $17,211,141 63; 4,950 have been settled, for $2,273,822 05; 12,203 have been rejected, costing $5,306,354 07; 6,521 are suspended, and on 2,935 no decision has yet been reached. The aggregate of the claims and accounts on account of transportation on file and received during the year was $10,449,675; 1,563 settled, suspended or rejected during the year amounted to $6,619,829 93. Among the rejected claims were those of certain Southern railroads amounting to $5,406,383 83.

There are seventy-four national military cemeteries and 316 private and post cemeteries. The number of graves is 317,620. During the past year the graves of 2,208 not before reported have been discovered, and the remains have been transferred to National cemeteries. The national cemeteries cover about 1,800 acres of land, acquired under the acts of 1866 and 1867, at a cost of $170,000 for the fee simple. The total expenditure on the National cemeteries, both before and since the passage of the acts named, aggregates about $4,000,000. The total appropriations of Congress has been $1,700,000. Many of the cemeteries have been permanently inclosed with walls or with iron railings, but the temporary wooden inclosures of thirty-five still remain, and should be replaced, as the law prescribes.

The volumes of the Roll of Honor have been published. These give the names, rank, regiment, date of death, and place of burial of the soldiers interred by the Quartermaster's Department during the war and since, so far as known.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Gen. A. B. EATON reports that the sources, purchase, and mode of distribution of subsistence stores are not substantially changed from last year, as indicated in the last annual report. But few instances of complaint of the subsistence stores furnished have occurred, and these complaints have come through the reports of the Inspector-General, whose duty it is to observe and report upon such stores as do not attain a perfect standard. It is believed that the United States Army has been exceptionably well supplied during the past year. In regard to the character of the rations served, the Commissary-General says while the regular army ration is believed to be composed of the proper number and kinds of articles, and of very nearly the proper quantities of each, still he is of opinion that there should be provided in the contemplated regulations for the army that according to the varying hygienic necessities of the troops stationed in the widely diverse climates of the United States and Territories there should be authorized and provided for issue under proper medical advice and military orders, other or substitute articles, so that the food of the soldiers may be occasionally varied from the regular ration. This is now effected to a considerable degree by the sale of any savings of their rations made by soldiers, and the use of the proceeds of such sales in the purchase of vegetables or other articles of food. But this mode is, of course, impracticable in the distant frontiers. The report, after a statement of the organization of the Supply Department, gives an account of the operations for the year.

From a table showing the average price of fresh beef during the year, it appears that purchases were made in forty-one different States and Territories. The lowest average was in Texas, 4¼ cents per pound, and the highest in Delaware, 16 cents per pound. The average contract price per pound for the whole country was 11.09 cents. The cost was above that average in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada. To the following States and Territories the price was below that average: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Dakota, Wyoming, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington.

The average cost price of rations for the whole country was 19 86-100 cents each, being a decrease from last year of 1 97-100 cents.

The total cost of tobacco sold to the soldiers at cost price, under the law providing for such sale, was about $16,242 per month, for the year. The cost of the whole amount furnished since the sale to soldiers began in 1866, is $221,859 67. The substistence stores furnished to the hospitals at the Presidio, Cal., Fort Garland, cost $27,406 37. Under the law of 1834, subsistence stores valued at $85,357 04, have been issued to Indians visiting the military posts. To meet special emergencies, issues have been made, under proper instructions, to Indians at eight different points, to the value of $203,878 27

Under the Third Section of the Act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, giving the Commissary Department charge of claims for supplies furnished during the war from States not in rebellion, and subsequently extended to Tennessee and a part of West Virginia, there were received up to Sept. 30, last, 5,747 claims, amounting to $6,115,570 98.

Of these claims, 98 have been recommended for payment, amounting to $8,066 42. Partial payments of 1,197 have been recommended, to the amount of $270,214 29, and 4,930, aggregating $2,617,923 95, have been examined and disallowed.

More stringent regulations concerning the reopening of the settlements of these claims have been adopted. Claims from Tennessee and the part of Virginia alluded to above, if filed after March 3, 1871, are not acted upon, because the jurisdiction now lies with the Southern Claims Commission. During the year there were received 5,068 papers from the different officers, each with its proper vouchers. All have been examined and returned to the Treasury Department for settlement, except 383 held for examination or correction. Credits amounting to $18,131 20 have been allowed in the settlement of certain accounts under the provisions of a law enacted June 23, 1870.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Gen. DYER, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, reports that the amount of expenditures since June 30, 1870, including over $240,000 for arms and ammunition made for the navy, and $81,810 60 for settlements of war claims, was $1,544,050 42. The expenditures attending the sale of ordnance stores since June 30, 1870, were $239,030 90. The only appropriations for the Treasury now available for the purposes of this Bureau are the sum of $293,534 89, for arming and equiping the militia; leaving nearly twenty-two millions of appropriations heretofore made unavailable.

During the fiscal year about ten million dollars worth of small arms and ordnance stores have been sold, under orders of Congress, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury.

The operation of the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of supplies required by the troops and to the care and preservation of the stores on hand. The work on the Rock Island Arsenal, which is intended to be the great arsenal for deposits and construction for the Mississippi valley, is being economically, rapidly, and well done. Two of the great workshops are nearly completed and will shortly be occupied, one as a storehouse, and the other in place of the temporary workshops which are to be removed. Liberal appropriations are urged to carry out the plans in respect to this arsenal.

The operations of the Springfield Armory have been confined to the conversion of a small number of rifle-muskets into breech-loaders for issue to troops, to States and to colleges, and to the manufacture of 20,000 Remington rifles for the navy, and to the manufacture of three or four kinds of experimental rifles and carbines, as recommended by a board of officers after comparative trial in the field. It is believed that sufficient information will be derived from their use in the field to enable a board, as contemplated, to select and recommend to the War Department a breech-loading system for adoption for the military service, and the adoption of such a system is very desirable, as there are less than 10,000 breech-loading muskets on hand in the arsenals for issue. The armament of the State troops should be the same as that of the National forces, who now use breech-loading small arms, and the above number is not sufficient to supply the quotas of States now due. Very few arms are being made at present, for the reason that no breech-loading arm has yet been adopted for our military service.

Breech-loading revolvers have been made and issued to the troops, and are greatly superior to revolvers using paper cartridges.

Benecia Arsenal should be made capable of doing all the repairs of ordnance stores for the Pacific coast. St. Louis and Baton Rouge Arsenals have been turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

The captured lands and buildings at Shreveport, La., and in Walker, Jefferson, Davis and Marion Counties, Texas, and the Rome (N. Y.) and Champlain (N. Y.) Arsenals, and the magazine tract of land, with the Confederate powder-works thereon, are recommended to be sold.

The purchasers of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal property, sold in 1869, have, save in a few instances, failed to meet their payments. The time for full payment expires Dec. 1 prox.

The enlisted force of the Department has been reduced to 475 men, the number of commissioned officers to fifty-two, and the number of store-keepers to twelve. This number is alleged to be insufficient for the purposes of the Departments, and the repeal of the act of March 3, 1869, so far as it prohibits appointments and promotions in the Ordnance Department is recommended.

Legislation on the subject of arming and equipping the militia of the United States is requested. Heavy cannon for sea-coast defenses are much wanted. Cast-iron is not believed to be suitable for heavy rifled guns. Other material should be experimented with. Rodman smooth-bore guns are regarded as reliable and perfectly fit for service, but it is thought that a still further improvement may be made by a change in the treatment of the metal in the furnace, and experiments with this in view are now progressing. A large sum is required for the alteration of the ten-inch and fifteen-inch iron gun-carriages in service, to adapt them to the largely increased charges which have been established for these heavy guns.

THE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.

The operations of the Pay-master-General's office for the year past may be briefly summed up in the following facts:

The disbursements to the Army for the year, (including Military Academy,) were	$15,830,901 43
Disbursements to volunteers, back pay and bounties were	2,883,172 44
Total disbursements	$18,714,073 87
As a legacy of the period of "reconstruction" the following sums were disbursed:	
Expenses of reconstruction to June 30, 1871	$158,000 00
Internal Revenue tax	2,160 86
Total	$160,160 86

In addition to this sum, $119,016 25 were refunded to the Treasury on account of this fund.

The army has been fully paid. The number of Pay-masters allowed by law (sixty) has been reduced to fifty-one by casualty. In consequence of the great number of widely scattered posts the duties devolving upon the force do not at present admit of a reduction of the number of pay-masters.

The disbursements on account of reconstruction absolutely ceased on the admission to representation in Congress of all the States.

The Pay-master-General strongly urges the passage by Congress of an act permitting the issue and directing the payment in all cases of duplicate checks to supply lost original checks, to be issued upon satisfactory proof of such loss, and under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is now virtually prohibited in all but a single class of cases, and works much hardship as a consequence.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, reports that the available funds of the Medical Department for the past fiscal year were $1,390,169 74, while the disbursements were: For payment of claims and fulfilling contracts prior to July 1, 1870, $65,508 86; current expenses of the year, $1,477,166, or a total expenditure of $1,542,966 86, leaving a balance on hand of $1,586,193 78.

The number of persons who have availed themselves of the provision of Congress under acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, to receive artificial limbs in kind or a stated commutation in money up to June 30, 1871, was 6,918. These received:

	In kind.	Commutation.
Arms	103	4,097
Legs	1,117	2,114
Feet	5	31
Apparatus for resection	22	536

The number of persons furnished with limbs under acts previous to June 17, 1870, was 7,887.

The health of the army has not been equal to that of the previous year. The total number of deaths reported was 519, or 17 per 1,000 of mean strength. The mortality rate is thus greater than that for the previous year, the chief increase occurring in the proportion of deaths from disease. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 122 cases. One thousand and ninety-one white soldiers are reported discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, being at the rate of 37 per 1,000 mean strength. The number of colored soldiers discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability was 72, or at the rate of 27 per 1,000 of mean strength.

There are now recorded in the Division of Surgical Records a total of 235,598 cases, of which 9,310 were recorded during the past year.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in the number and variety of specimens and its consequent usefulness. The number of specimens added during the year was 1,514, a present total of 15,018. The number of visitors during the year was 15,000.

Part first of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* is near completion, and will be laid before Congress during its coming session. The Surgeon-General urges an appropriation by Congress to complete the remaining parts.

The number of vacancies in the medical service of the army has increased from forty-four to fifty-four. The number of military posts requiring medical attendance on the 1st of July, 1871, was 206, at many of which the number of troops were so large, or the nature of the duties so onerous, as to require the constant services of the medical officers. The Surgeon-General therefore recommends that the restrictions as to promotions and appointments in the medical corps be removed, as it would, in any event, require several years, under the prescribed modes of annual examination, to restore it to the standard number allowed by existing laws. He thinks the stoppage of promotions and appointments has proven to be prejudicial to the interests of the service, both in a sanitary and economical view.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD'S report of the operations of the Freedman's Bureau indicates very conclusively that his closing recommendation, that the Bureau be discontinued, can safely be followed. The operations for the past year have been restricted to the care of the Hospital in the District of Columbia, the collection and payment of bounties and other moneys due colored soldiers, and such supervision of the educational fund as could be given. The school funds having been all expended prior to July, 1870, and no new appropriation having been made, there are no statistics of educational work to be given. Old accounts and contracts for school purposes have been settled as far as possible. The collection and payment of bounties due colored soldiers has employed nearly all the agents and clerks remaining on duty in this Bureau. Since the law of March, 1867, went into effect 6,236 claims have been settled without cost to the claimants excepting the necessary notarial fees. Had these claims been collected through claim agents or attorneys, the amount of legal fee would have been $624,000.

The following sums were received and disbursed on this account during the year is as follows:

Balance of pay, bounty and prize money on hand Aug. 31, 1870	$1,027,004 16
Amount received during the year	497,189 12
Total	$1,518,493 28
Amount paid claimants and attorneys dur.	734,422 52
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1871	784,070 74

The number of claimants paid during the year was 4,132.

The total amount disbursed on this account from the passage of the act in March, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1871, is $6,418,661 16.

There are 430 persons connected with the hospital, dependent upon the bounty of the Government for their support and for medical attendance. Gen. HOWARD urges a continuation of the appropriation for their care, and recommends that the hospital be placed in charge of the District's Territorial Government.

The number of officers, agents, and clerks now on duty is 54, a reduction of 33 since the date of last report.

The total balance on hand Aug. 31, 1870, with deficiency for 1871, and appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $475,051 62.

This has been expended as follows:

Salaries of agents	$32,600 00
Salaries of clerks	31,625 94
Stationery and printing	7,126 59
Quarters and fuel	9,054 30
Medical department	29,977 24
Commissary stores	42,420 40
Transportation	19,085 32
Superintendents of schools	1,100 00
Schools and asylums, construction, rental and repair	113,357 28
Telegraphing and postage	674 94
Collection and Payment of bounties	86,706 72—$368,223 43
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1871	$113,768 24

In conclusion Gen. HOWARD says:

"I herewith forward an estimate for appropriations to defray the expenses of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. But I recommend that the appropriation for the hospital and asylum be intrusted to the proper officers of the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia, and that that Government be required to assume the care and support of the hospital on and after July 1, 1873. I also recommend that the payment of bounties and arrearages of the colored soldiers and sailors and marines, or their heirs, be transferred to the Pay Department of the army under such regulations for the protection of claimants as the Secretary of War may prescribe, on the 1st of July, 1872, and that this Bureau be closed and its records be turned over to such officer as the Secretary of War may designate."

Aid for the Shaky and Suspended Savings Bank—A Receiver Appointed for the National.

Mr. CHARLES A. HOFF, a depositor to the amount of $854 in the National Savings Bank, at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, was notified on Saturday that the bank was unable to meet the demands against it. Mr. HOFF's lawyers, Messrs. PELLECK, GERARD & BUCKLEY applied to Judge BARNARD for the appointment of a receiver. The petition of the plaintiff was granted, and Mr. EDWARD SCHELL, connected with the Manhattan Banking Institution, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, was appointed receiver. His brother, Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, became his bondsman to the amount of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his trust.

This morning Mr. SCHELL will take possession of all the assets of the concern, and proceed at once to ascertain the state of its affairs. As the liabilities of the bank are small, Mr. WALTER ROCHE, one of the directors, has furnished aid to the amount of $17,000 in cash from his private means in order to secure the depositors from any serious inconvenience on Saturday, but before the money was received the doors were closed. This amount, it is believed, will insure to the depositors the full liquidation of their claims. Mr. ROCHE also furnished, on Saturday, values to the amount of $300,000 in unincumbered real estate to the receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, and also $40,000 of a mortgage on his private residence to the Bowling-green Savings Bank, the mortgage to be converted into funds for the liquidation of their indebtedness immediately.

A director of one of these institutions informed a reporter that had others of the trustees of the several savings banks come forward promptly with material aid the institutions would still be on their feet and able to resume business before the fact of their insolvency became widely known. It is further stated by parties who are well informed, that all three of the institutions will pay in full, but the prospects of their ever resuming are very meagre.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19—7 P. M.—The area of highest pressure has moved since Saturday afternoon somewhat to the south-eastward, and now extends along the middle Atlantic coast. Light easterly winds with cloudy weather have prevailed during the day from Georgia to New-York. The area of lowest pressure has advanced from the Missouri Valley north-eastward over upper Michigan, with brisk south-east winds veering to south-west from Missouri to Michigan; and threatening weather and north-westerly winds, with clear weather, have prevailed from Mississippi to Texas. Telegraphic communication with Rocky Mountain and north-western stations remains interrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Wisconsin will probably extend eastward, with brisk south-west winds from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward, preceded by cloudy weather, and possibly rain on the lower lakes. Northerly winds and clear weather prevail on Monday in Mississippi and Texas; cloudy and clearing weather continue in the Southern States, excepting Florida; threatening weather, with falling barometer, in Florida and on the middle and east Atlantic coast.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

Gambling—A Lecture by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Last evening Rev. J. M. PULLMAN delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Social Vices" at the Thirty-fifth-street Universalist Church. The subject of last evening's discourse was gambling. Under the head of gamblers Mr. PULLMAN classed all who played the game of life as a game of chance instead of as a game of skill. Only those, he said, who were foolish enough to believe they could get something for nothing, and were too weak brained and too feeble of purpose to play the game of life skillfully, became gamblers. These were the men who dealt in fancy stocks and worthless bonds and shares in imaginary companies. The remedies for all this he could only hint at. Less respect for wealth, and an avoidance of the incentive to indulging in games of chance was the only remedies he knew of.

The Champion Whitewasher.

From Yesterday's Times.

Do people remember NAST's portraits of HALL's "Grand Jury"—twelve portraits of HALL? If anybody doubts whether that jury was really packed or not, let him look at yesterday's *Tribune*, in which it is stated that the evidence taken before the Grand Jury has been prepared by the foreman for publication—a direct breach of honor, if not actually (as we believe) of law. Upon a garbled version of this evidence the Mayor's advocate, the gentle HORACE GREELEY—faithful to Tammany to the last!—founds a preposterous story about Mr. GEORGE JONES whitewashing the Mayor. If Mr. GREELEY continues to give these repeated evidences of a total collapse, he must not expect to be the winning candidate for the Presidency. People will begin to think that he has suddenly become ineligible for that or any other position, and he will be struck out of the list of "probable candidates," in which his name has stood for twenty years or more. By and by no one will have the courage to nominate him even as an Alderman, and then what attraction would life have for him?—no chance of office or intrigue before him? We beg of him to consider this gloomy prospect, and reverse his present tactics before he is finally consigned to an upper shelf.

The publisher of the TIMES was unquestionably summoned before HALL's Grand Jury, and a number of rather stupid questions were put to him, (chiefly by "IKEY" OLIVER, an old friend of the Ring,) to which Mr. JONES replied in this manner: "I decline to give you any information about the writers in the TIMES. I tell you very plainly that the TIMES and myself are two parties. The NEW-YORK TIMES is responsible for whatever it says at law. The evidence which has been placed before the public would alone be sufficient to convince me of HALL's guilt; but I tell you again, that I will not answer any question relating to the internal arrangements of the TIMES." Now these replies are triumphantly produced by the *Tribune* as "GEORGE JONES defending the Mayor." Instead of Mr. GREELEY being the "doctor," surely he must want the doctor. We affirm, and we appeal to the public and to our rational fellow-journalists to decide whether we are not right, that the replies made by Mr. JONES to HALL's jury were eminently just and proper, and that he consulted the interests of the public and the dignity of the Press in answering as he did. One of the jurymen, after Mr. JONES' "examination," proposed to call the editor. Had the jury done so, they would have obtained exactly the same kind of answers. We believe HALL to be just as guilty as TWEED and SWEENY, but we should have declined to testify before a Grand Jury as to our "private" sources of information. We deal with HALL, and this whole subject generally, as public journalists. If the *Tribune* were not half out of its wits with silly jealousy, it would see that the "evidence" it parades, (and which, by the by, it publishes under false pretenses,) is precisely what can be connected with a public journal ought to give under similar circumstances. "IKEY" OLIVER ought never to have been on the Grand Jury at all; he was put there to badger witnesses, but it was not the business of the TIMES to submit to the process.

When the TIMES is found "whitewashing" HALL, the *Tribune* will be at liberty to set up a shout of exultation. But we believe HALL to be a rascal, we adhere to every word we have said about him, and we leave the *Tribune* to try and mislead the public as to his true character and acts. Proprietors or editors of newspapers are not obliged to testify before packed Grand Juries as to their "private" sources of information. And now we desire to warn Mr. GREELEY once more in the kindest spirit, that he will certainly lose his Presidential campaign if he lets his angry passions rise and run away with him like this. We had some thoughts of recommending his nomination, partly because he has sought for so many offices during his life that he really ought to have something at last, and partly because of the services which he rendered to the country in the following respects, namely: in urging the policy of letting the South "go in peace" in 1860; in insisting that to keep the Southern States in the Union against their will would "be contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based;" in trying to defeat the renomination of LINCOLN in 1864; in going bail for JEFF. DAVIS; in allying himself with HANK SMITH and other Tammany Republicans; in certifying to the honesty of HALL and SWEENY; in doing what he decently could to lose the last election. For these and other great services, we repeat, we thought of supporting him for the Presidency—but he must put out his best foot, or we shall be obliged to give him up. We cannot support any man who is destitute of common sense. We cannot hope to "run" Mr. GREELEY with any success if he goes floundering about into every hole and bog he can find. Let us, then, entreat this unterrified candidate—this candidate who has been defeated oftener than any man in the world, and still comes up smiling and with his mouth wide open whenever he sees an office vacant—to rouse himself from his lethargy. If he means to win next year, he must try to act like what he was once upon a time—a man of ability. As for principles, we said nothing about them. We do not wish to be offensive to Mr. GREELEY.

Woodworth's

WILSON BOUQUET.

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

To insure good health and proper digestion, you should incidentally use HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. For diseases of the urinary organs, and for general prostration of the nervous system, it is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

Starr & Marcus,

NO. 21 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,

AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT

OF

GORHAM PLATED-WARE,

Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,

"I LOVE YOU"

and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ASBURY & NICHOLS, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Wait for a Cold to Go Away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough that pneumonia or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the sorfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

To Mothers.

USE IMPERIAL GRANUM, the GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD, especially adapted for infants, and a most valuable remedy in all cases of DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA INFANTUM and DYSENTERY. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, 162 Water-st., cor. Maiden-lane.

Parties Using Holmes' Burglar Alarm TELEGRAPH should keep their bells out for unoccupied parts of the house during the day and evening, to protect from sneak-thieves. H. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Gilt Society Badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms Kept warm and cosy by ROBBINS'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 35 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 26 Dutch-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine.—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Prices from $45 to $100. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEANE—FANNING.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 16, at Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., by Rev. R. S. MCARTHY, JOHN H. DEANE to BERTHA ADELE FANNING, all of this City.

ROGERS—HAWTHORNE.—On the 19th inst., at Grace Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Leeds, assisted by Rev. Richard

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

For the past week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 18, real estate has been almost at a standstill, the public auctions held meeting with but comparatively little encouragement, while in the matter of private sales but little also has been accomplished. The only public transactions of note during the week were those held at the Exchange on Tuesday and Thursday, at the first of which JAMES M. MILLER sold some 120 lots, located at Tremont, Westchester County, for $104,000 in the aggregate, while on the last-named day JOSEPH MCGUIRE disposed of fifty-eight upstown lots for $143,675 in the total. The prices realized at this sale were low and unsatisfactory. Aside from these, the other sales made have been of minor importance. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 18, amounts to but $180,475, as against the sum of $300,650, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 11. Notwithstanding the drawbacks above referred to, the market generally is firm and property strongly held.

PROPOSED SALES THIS WEEK.

During the present week the market promises to be a dull one, as the sales projected are few in number, and those to take place of no special interest. The following is a list of such, however, as are to occur, as far as the same have been brought to our notice:

Today, Monday, Nov. 20, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, as two several sales, respectively under the direction of Messrs. D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and GRATZ MAYHAN, referees, will dispose of City real estate as follows: House and lot—the latter 20 by 40—on the west side of Third-avenue, 20.5 south of Forty-ninth-street. House and lot—latter 24 by 85—on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Twentieth-street, with house and lot—latter 19 by 60—in rear, fronting on Twentieth-street. Also, eight building lots, four each on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, 94 east of First-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 200.10.

For to-morrow, (Tuesday, Nov. 21,) at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced, respectively conducted by the auctioneers named, at which the property noted will be offered: By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Messrs. THOMAS H. LANDON, Jr., JARVIS, Jr., and GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Commissioners, in the premises known as No. 130 William-street, embracing a lot, with the improvements thereon, in size 26.6 by 156 by 25.6 by 153.9. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue; lot 25 by 100. By MILLER, WILKINS & CO., a property located at Flushing, Long Island, comprising the house and grounds owned by Wm. P. MELLEN, situated on the corner of Broadway and Bowne-avenue, house three-story and basement, in size 44 by 50, grounds about two acres in extent; and lot—10, by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., a valuable farm of fifty acres, situate at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, this State, near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and known as the Tabor farm. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and on it is a large dwelling-house, with the necessary out-buildings, all in good repair.

On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, will sell a three-story frame house and lot, situated on the east side of Fourth-avenue, 76.5 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street; lot 25 by 90. JOHNSON & MILLER, at the same place, at a Supreme Court sale in partition, under the direction of CHAS. H. CARR, Esq., referee, will sell the following Brooklyn realty: A three-story and basement brick house, with seven lots, each 20 by 100, located on the south side of President-street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, and two building lots, each 20 by 76, on the west side of Bond-street, 80 feet south of President-street. In addition to the above, on Wednesday, A. D. MILLICK, Jr., & BRO., at New Providence, N. J., on the ground, at 1 P. M., will dispose of a farm of 105 acres, with the buildings thereon. The land has a front on the Passaic river of 1,000 feet, and is distant from the railway station only about one mile.

On Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., will offer at public auction 4 lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, (Harlem,) between Morningside Park and Tenth-avenue; beginning at point 117 feet west of New-avenue; lots each in size 25 by 100.11. JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of C. HEANEY, Esq., referee, (as assignee,) will also dispose of a lot 16.2 by 100 in the block in depth, on the south side of Forty-first-street, 338.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

The business of the week will close on Friday, Nov. 24, with the following legal sales, conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE as auctioneer: Two houses and lots, the latter each 25 by 85, on the north-west corner of Bedford and Carmine streets, sold under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, and two houses, with plot of ground, 21 by 50, on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, sold under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $1,000 or over have recently been placed on record at the Register's Office; a list of leases recently recorded in the same office is also appended. The data are taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Nov. 18:

RECORDED LEASES.

Bowery, e. s., between Houston and First-st., 42.6.—Very irregular description. John Koch and Philip Koch to Fernando Wood. Nov. 9. ..... For yearly, $241,000

Dyckman, homestead, P. S. Lots Nos. 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508. Joseph I. Foster to Benjamin F. Bentman, 4 part. Nov. 11. 30,000

New-st., Nos. 18 and 20, e. s., 46.7 ft. n. of Exchange-place, 20.5x50. Same. (Irreg.) Same. Exchange-place, Nos. Gland 67, n.s. 22.3 s. of New-st., 42.9 x— (Irreg.) Simon De Visser receiver, to George T. Adee, of Westchester, N. Y., Nov. 11. 72,620

Orchard-st., e. s., Nos. 126, 124, 126, 128, and 130, 100.2x35.5; Leopold Bohl to Frederick Hoerling and John Rabenstein. Nov. 14. 40,000

West-st., s. s., 16.2x228.3x16.7x227.5; Grace Nathan, referee, to Andrew Leiss, Nov. 11. 37,500

36th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Jacob R. Duvall to Moses H. Williams, of East Orange, N. J., Nov. 9. 29,000

24th-st., n. s., 164.3 e. of 3d-av., 25.3x76.5; Gilbert Reeder to Charles G. Schneider, Nov. 9. 40,000

27th-st., (No. 31,) n. s., 128 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Helena Marks to Charles Davies, of Pahaill, New-York. 54,000

40th-st., n. s., 125.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 27.6x97.4, and 1; Timothy G. Churchill to Annie C. Alden, Nov. 14. 37,500

40th-st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.3x100.5, and 1; Joseph L. T. Smith to Nicholas Grolenaths, Nov. 11. 28,500

37th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25.3x100.5, and 1; Cornelius W. Layster to Harvey Sheldon, Nov. 10. 40,000

36th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5, Terence Farley to Thomas Duffy, Nov. 8. 32,000

79th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.8x102.2, Henry Chapman to Charles Fox, Nov. 10. 30,000

76th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5, Fernando Wood to John and Philip Koch, Nov. 11. 40,000

141st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11, 140th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x200.11, Henry Sheldon to Cornelius W. Layster, Nov. 10. 40,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 70 ft. n. of 27th-st., 18.9x80, B. and Wm. Lowry to Charles F. Murphy and Thomas McManus, Nov. 13. 32,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x70, Terence Farley to Jonathan Hanson and J. Manson, Jr., Nov. 8. 30,000

2d-av., s. s., corner 126th-st., 25.5x100, John F. Bohmfalk to Seigmann Ullmann, Nov. 10. 40,000

2d-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 126th-st., 100.10x100, Charles C. Leger to Moses H. Grasle, Nov. 13. 40,000

4th-av., e. s., corner 77th-st., 102.2x102, William A. Estelles to William Lalor and Ira Shafer. Nov. 11. 85,000

84th-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, and 1, Simon Bornheimer to Isabella Hart, (Aug. 29, 1868.) Nov. 11. 32,000

84th-st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.4x100; 109th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100.5, Wm. Liam F. Shirley to Sigmund J. Seligman. Nov. 11. 38,000

9th-av., s. e. corner 53d-st., 75x125; 53d-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, Richard Potter, Theresa to Edwin T. Booth. (Booth's Theatre (5-7th part.) (Sub). to 2-7th part of $325,000 mortg.) Nov. 14. 140,000

RECORDED LEASES.

	Per year.
Franklin-st., No. 82, (three floors, basement and cellar,) 5 9-12 years.	$4,000
Broadway, No. 842, (five lofts,) 4 6-12 years; 5 6-12 years.	6,000
1st-av., No. 113, 5 9-12 years.	1,200
Wooster-st., Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114, (6 floors,) 5 years.	4,000
Canal-st., No. 307, 7 years.	1,800
East 146th-st., No. 56, 21 years; 11 years, $11,000; last 10 years.	19,000
East 56th-st., Nos. 161, 163, 165 and 167, 10 years.	2,000
West 42d-st., No. 32, 4 9-12 years.	2,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 40th-st., 21 years.	8,000
34th-st., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x99, irregular, 5 years.	1,200
Broome-st., No. 431, (two upper lofts,) 3 years.	1,200
2d-av., No. 351, 4 years.	1,000
2d-av., No. 411, 5 years.	1,000
2d-av., No. 716, (store and basement,) 5 years.	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 59TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.

Also four building lots near 8th-av., on 54th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 105th-st. (100-foot street) to 106th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 34th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST SIDE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A gentleman about leaving the City will sell an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, 24x40x100, near the entrance of Central Park, newly furnished in the best style, costing $6,000; price a bargain.

WARD & CODDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Five lots on Morningside Park at a bargain. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed drives. Pay rents in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-Office Box No. 253, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and forty-horse engines constantly, must increase the value of every house on the line of the CROTON RAILroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR sale, on Mount Hope, within five minutes of Tremont Station, a desirable Westside house, with nineteen city lots, all in perfect order. Will be sold for far less than its value.

Also, a number of small places, all within five or ten minutes of the above. Tremont is one of the healthiest places in the county, has excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this locality. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 104 Broadway.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESter and Putnam County real estate office, No. 11 Pine-st. Farms, villa sites, dwellings, &c., bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 24 Eight-st., being about 20 feet in front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further particulars, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 30 Old-slip, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, stands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, 5 to 8; 1 to 3 Orange, corner Main and Orne-sts.

$8,500 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE house and lot, No. 8 Devoe-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of premises and particulars at No. 239 Pearl-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble front house, at No. 231 West 34th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all important in a French Parlor, also the Mosaic and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Can be seen at any time before 12 o'clock noon, or between 2 and 5 P. M., on the premises.

TO LET.—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 108th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 159 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to let, furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, No. 237 5th-av., just above 33d-st.; can be had for six, four or two months, or longer, to a responsible tenant very reasonable terms can be offered. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 140 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR Twenty-one years, on 5th-av., above 23rd-st., a corner lot, 80x100 feet.

ALSO,

six or eight parcels to lease for twenty-one years, (ground rents,) 22 to 75 feet fronts, several of which are corners, below 34th-st. and 5th-av.

ALSO, TO RENT, FURNISHED,

one of the most elegantly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone houses on 5th-av., near 30th-st. will be rented to first-class tenants for one year. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon said premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, viz:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and the complete set of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, as—worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 80 Park-place, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER

will positively sell at auction, without reserve, On MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 93 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,

By order of Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles H. Reed, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET.—N. s., 40 feet north-east of Bond-street, 20x75 to a lot. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET.—E. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Messrs. Montanye & Brooklyn, and to CHAS. H. CARR, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

C. H. REED, Auctioneer.

BY A. B. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, At 12 o'clock, on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM OF 106 ACRES AT NEW-PROVIDENCE, N. J.

This is a choice farm, situated but 1¼ miles from the station, in an improving locality. Land in fine state of cultivation, and watered by the Passaic River, upon which the farm fronts for nearly 1,000 feet. (Acres in wood, 100; fronting river.)

A comfortable dwelling on the farm, containing eight rooms; also, complete barns and out-buildings.

TERMS MADE KNOWN ON DAY OF SALE.

For particulars apply to A. B. MULLER, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. MILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Plainfield, the house and grounds of WILLIAM M. HALL, the corner of Broadway and Bowne-av. House is 40, three stories and basement, with piazza front and rear; has thoroughout hot and cold water, laundry, bath-room and closet, furnace and ranges; excellent well and large cistern; nearly two acres, with fruit and vegetable garden and handsome lawn; house may be examined at any time before sale; $13,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDnesday, Nov. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure of

THOMAS H. LANDON, Jr., and GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Esq., Referees.

The three-story and cellar brick dwelling and lot on the east side of 8th-av., 25 feet 3 inches south of 125th-st.; size of lot 25 feet 3 inches front. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 63 Park-row.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange sales-room, four lots on 126th-st., near Morningside Park, and one lot on 106th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 1 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at

REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,

Manufacturers,

No. 691 Broadway, between 3d and 4th sts.

New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, TO REDUCE STOCK.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, WHICH ARE ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. per ounce.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES, CRAIGS, SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, MATS, BRACKETS, OTTOMANS, &c., AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

FROM AUCTION 840 CARTONS GIMP BRAIDS, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES AND VELVET TRIMMINGS,

SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE IMPORTERS' PRICES.

SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c. to $1 piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c. to $1 piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., $2c., 75c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece to $4.
MOHAIR GIMPS, 25c., 50c., $2c., 75c. piece.
RICH SILK MOSS TRIMMINGS, 5c. yard.

VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS AND VELVETEENS.

VELVETEENS IN COLORS, 25c. yard up.
VELVETEENS IN BLACK, 25c. yard up.
SILK BONNET VELVET, $1 yard up.
SILK PLAID VELVET, $2 yard up.
SILK FIGURED VELVETS, $1 yard.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
BROCADE RIBBONS, 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c.
STRIPES AND PLAIDS, 6c., 10c., to 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 12c., 20c., 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

FEATHERS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
LOTS OF FEATHERS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. each.
OSTRICH TIPS AND POMPONS CHEAP.
FLOWERS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

HATS AND BONNETS.

OUR HAT STOCK CLOSING OUT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
FINE FELT HATS, 25c. each.
FINE PLUSH HATS, 25c. each.
BOYS' HATS, TRIMMED, 50c. each.

NECTIES AND SCARFS.

CLOSING OUT PLAID TIES, ROMAN TIES, SATIN TIES, FRINGED TIES, ALL AT 25c. each.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN TIES AND BOWS.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

SPLENDID KID GLOVE AT 50c.
EXCELLENT TWO BUTTONS, at 50c.
LADIES' FRENCH CLOTH AT 25c.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c. a pair.
HOSIERY, from 6c. a pair up.

UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

SKIRTS, CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS, DRAWERS, APRONS, CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, BUSTLES, ALL CLOSING AWAY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO UNDER-WEAR.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' LINEN HEMSTICH, 6c., 12½c., 18c.
LADIES' HEMSTICH, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
HEMSTICH AND NEEDLEWORK, 20c. to 50c.
HEMSTICH, WITH WORKED INITIALS, 25c.
HEMSTICH AND EMBROIDERED EDGES, 25c.
FINE HEMSTICH, 25c. to 50c. each.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. UP.

COLLARS AND SETS.

7,000 SETS CONSISTING OF COLLAR AND CUFFS, CUFFS AND SLEEVES, COLLAR AND CHEMISETTE, IN LINEN EMBROIDERED, IN LINEN AND LACE, IN LACE AND EMBROIDERY, IN REAL LACE AND EMBROIDERY, IN SWISS EMBROIDERY, IN JACONET EMBROIDERY, IN FRENCH EMBROIDERY, IN VAL AND DUCHESS LACE, &c.

at 31c., 38c., 42c., 50c., 84c., at 62c., 72c., 75c., 87c., 93c., at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $4 50, $5 and $6 50, THE ENTIRE SET.

THE ABOVE ARE THE CHEAPEST LOT OF SETS EVER OFFERED, AND DO NOT BEGIN TO PAY THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

6,000 LACE COLLARS AT 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c., 50c., 58c., 64c., 75c., 83c., 92c., $1, $1 25, up.

LINEN COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.

LACE GOODS.

SILK GUIPURE LACES, 12½c. up.
BLACK TRIMMING LACES, 5c. Yard up.
LACE TIDIES, 25c. to $1 25.
WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 5c. up.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES.
VEILS, BERAGES, TISSUES, LACES, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

3,000 PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, SATCHELS AND CIGAR CASES, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
RUSSIA LEATHER PORTE-MONNAIES, 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
SETS OF JEWELRY IN WHITBY JET, GILT, CORALINE FRENCH GILT, STEEL AND GILT SHELL, ENAMELLED PEARL AND FANCY, at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5.
JET, GILT, SHELL, CORALINE, PEARL AND FANCY HAIR NECKLACES, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, HAIR-PINS, ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

ON MONDAY THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF THE BUILDING WILL BE THROWN OPEN, FORMING AN IMMENSE

BAZAAR.

OVER 600 GLASS CASES FILLED WITH FANCY GOODS AND TOYS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PARIS, LONDON, VIENNA, JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, SWITZERLAND AND AMERICA CONTRIBUTE TO THE ASSORTMENT, FORMING A MOST RICH ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, COLLAR, ODOR, FANCY, AND WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, CIGAR AND INK-STANDS, SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND TRANSIENT GUESTS; TABLE D'HOTE; BOARD $8 TO $3 50 PER DAY.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 29th and 30th sts., New-York, with elevator; boarded with rooms, $3 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. B. LELAND, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL Working Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, slating, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Continued BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS THIS WEEK. A complete line of

IMPORTED CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

FUR-TRIMMED and BRAIDED, just received, from

$15 TO $20 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

MILLINERY.

GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHEAP GOODS ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

SILK, BONNET AND MANTILLA VELVETS. DESIRABLE COLORS IN VELVETEENS, 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

SASH RIBBONS at 50 and 62 cents on the dollar.

OSTRICH TIPS, FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS.

NEEDLE-WORK EDGINGS, over ten thousand yards at 3, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 31 cents per yard, half price.

Bargains in

REAL LACES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS now today.
FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED PIECES OF SILK FRINGES, cheap.
WHALEBONE CORSETS, 65c., 85c., 95c., $1 10, $1 20 and $1 50 per yard.
LOOK AT OUR 87 AND 93 CORSETS.

Cheap Yankee Notions.

PER STEAMERS DURING THE WEEK.
REAL SHELL SETS AND ORNAMENTS, about half regular prices.
LEATHER GOODS. FANCY GOODS. Come and see.

ETAMINE OUR HOSIERY, UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.

SECOND FLOOR.

HATS AND BONNETS, EVERYTHING NEW, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. NO FANCY PRICES.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

Fur Department.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE STOCK THIS WEEK.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND DRESSES, NEW UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED,
LOT ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS. FELT HATS FOR 75 CENTS.
WORSTED GOODS, KNITTED AND WOVEN. Very much under market prices. All new styles.

KID GLOVES.

CLEARING OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR NEW GLOVES.
JOSEPH, 6 cents; 2 Buttons, 25 cents.
ALEXANDRE'S REAL GOAT SKIN, $1.
PERINOTS, $1 50; 2 Buttons, $2.
ONE CASE OF OUR 7-HOOK GLOVE, at $1, WARRANTED; 2 Buttons, $1 25, WARRANTED.

E. Ridley & Son,

203, 211, 211½ GRAND, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

E. Ridley's & Son.

NEW TOY DEPARTMENT FOR HOLIDAYS OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 27. LOOK OUT FOR

Cheap Christmas Presents

E. RIDLEY & SON,
203, 211, 211½ GRAND, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JOBBING ROOMS,

TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.

COME AND SEE.

The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City. Cheap.

SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 203, 211, 211½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

INSURANCE.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway,

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 16, - - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO. - - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.—Notice is hereby given that in the action of DENNIS M. FITCH against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) and others.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a referee duly appointed in said action, will sell at public auction, and expose for sale all the real estate and other property authorized to be sold under and by virtue of the judgment in the above-entitled action, has been continued to, and fixed in pursuance of said judgment, by the holders of certain mortgage bonds and coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, are required to present the same to the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next, and receive their respective proportions of the proceeds of the sale of said property, if the same shall be sold, or such persons will be deemed to have waived their right to a share of the proceeds of such sale until paid into Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1871. REUBEN HITCHCOCK, Referee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The members of the Apprentice's Library Committee are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late William Wood, our late Librarian, on Monday, the 20th of November, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 427 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM OGDEN MUNSON, Chairman.
STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, Secretary.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves, ranges, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

E. & I. MOWERAY, No. 42 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

HOTELS.

HUDSON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 30th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 29th and 30th sts., New-York, with elevator; boarded with rooms, $3 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. B. LELAND, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL Working Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, slating, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as nurse and seamstress; or as nurse to an invalid lady; could take charge of grown-up children and assist herself generally useful; none but first-class families need apply; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 147 West 12th-st. every day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent woman as nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; perfectly unfitted to the care of an infant; best of City references. Apply at No. 113 West 16th-st., where she can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will go to a boarding-house or a private family; City references. Call at No. 206 11th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; understands meats, soups and game; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 42d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; can take the place of a man waiter; has the very best of City references from parties who can be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEA

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

Splendid Vessels of this favorite Route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMNONT.....Saturday, Dec. 2
FRANCE.....DARAN.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs, but convey the mails for the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, afford both friends by English and the shortest route, and are provided with every comfort, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, General, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Gardner, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

Rates of passage, including wine: First Cabin, $70 and $80 (gold); Steerage, $30 (currency); Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Londonderry, $30 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. RUST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Olympia, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Asia, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Scotia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Africa, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, according to accommodation.

Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Havana.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Tuesday, Nov. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$5 | To London.....$5
To Paris.....$10 | To Paris.....$10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Continental ports at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and passengers. Passengers booked to and forwarded by rail from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route in Europe.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 4	INDIA, Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8	IOWA, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11	BRITANNIA, Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18	ANGLIA, Saturday, Dec. 9.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-Green, New-York.

The Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be procured.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.
Second cabin.....$45
Steerage, $30, including all provisions; $5 additional for the time occupied during the year ending May 31, 1872, having been.....1,105,975 tons.
And during the year ending May 31, 1869.....832,461 tons.
Increase.....273,524 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years, or one-fifteenth per annum.

During the year, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and the present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of the cars and motive power of other companies, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is required.

The heavy amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became necessary to adopt steel rails, and the use of steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is greater, which has consequently contributed to the large amount required for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide for the future wants and improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, at the rate of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Scrip rights will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 25th day of November, of the number of their new rights to which they are respectively entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by the day will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors. Stockholders registered in New-York are requested to make notification and payments to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange-place.

Evidence received from foreign shareholders by the 30th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend, which, JAMES F. JOY, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD MAIGHT, EDGAR S. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, EDWARD J. SOULARD, A. E. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., EDWARD HEIN, and JAMES WILLE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW J. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

H. HUTTON, J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, plus of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

THOMAS H. SCOTT,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Hon. WM. McMASTER, President.
E. H. RUTTAN, Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000, GOLD.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Represented by WHITTEMORE & CO.,
No. 57 William-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 58 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Deacon & Co., Liverpool, issued in sums to suit possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 58 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HERCAN-TILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $2.50 in cash, being 25 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 25 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Travellers or businessmen going to or travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should engage one without delay. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles, in passing quickly and safely the custom-houses, in securing good rooms, and in saving the time and money of the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Such persons can be readily obtained and traveling servants hired, always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID passenger steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 2 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 8 Desbrosses-st. corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 41 and 43 Beaver-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 126 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HOXSEY, SATURDAY, 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. H. OWENS, Agent, GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green. No. 129 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES ALWAYS FOR SALE; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 42 Pine-st.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

During the past five years the amount of freight carried by other lines to the west from the Atlantic seaboard exceeded during the year ending May 31, 1872, having been.....1,105,975 tons.
And during the year ending May 31, 1869.....832,461 tons.
Increase.....273,524 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years, or one-fifteenth per annum.

During the year, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and the present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of the cars and motive power of other companies, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is required.

The heavy amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became necessary to adopt steel rails, and the use of steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is greater, which has consequently contributed to the large amount required for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide for the future wants and improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, at the rate of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Scrip rights will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 25th day of November, of the number of their new rights to which they are respectively entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by the day will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors. Stockholders registered in New-York are requested to make notification and payments to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange-place.

Evidence received from foreign shareholders by the 30th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend, which, JAMES F. JOY, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 576 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
FARAH STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH FOOL,	THOS. W. BRANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. READ,
JOHN B. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Montclair Railway

OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds as to par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 65½ and interest.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.).

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, a d Commercial Credits.
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDER, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Swift, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to Messrs. Sears & Co., 54 Devonshire-st., Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of the Company to the undersigned, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1865.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids will be paid for on or before Dec. 5.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Montpelier Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 201 to 300 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of the Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

WANTED—CITY OF MILWAUKEE OVERDUE bonds; Steubenville & Indiana Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.

H. R. FRY, No. 12 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO.

Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 102 Chambers-st.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF GOOD hand-made HORSE EQUIPMENTS, embracing a fine assortment of A No. 1 articles appertaining to the horse, in great variety, viz: Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Leg Robes, Mats, Whips, &c., to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 22 inst., at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 1,304 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

By order of M. A. LOWDEN,
Administratrix of R. LOWDEN.
JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTION EER,
Office No. 307 Spring-st.

Stock now on exhibition with catalogues.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE Harness, coach, express, truck and farm Harness of our own manufacture; also, very fine assortment of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Tredor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 61 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Coupes, Landaulets, Coupe and Westchester Rockaways, Phaetons, Cabriolets, Light Rockaways, Road Wagons, new and second hand, all styles, at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 628 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,300—A YOUNG Volunteer mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply to private stable, No. 30 West 14th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

COUPE—A VERY FINE LIGHT COUPE will be sold low; Coupe Rockaways, Westchester Phaetons and every other style family carriages and light wagons, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—120 Sleighs, 700 straps Bells, slightly soiled, left over from last season, will be sold cheap; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 628 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than ever; also, buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 61 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKets for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-Town Advertisement Office, No. 641, West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, M. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; pleasant, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, TO gentlemen only, a large back parlor, either furnished as a bedroom or with carpet alone; rent moderate. Apply to G. W. HAMILL, No. 36 St.-st., (Bible House.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations, with private table, on moderate terms, for one or two families making permanent arrangements, in the double private house No. 45 52d-av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 70, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, (parlor and bedroom,) with board; newly fitted, handsomely furnished; entire; door; private table, if desired. References.

NO. 49 JANE-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A pleasant front room on second floor, one back room and one hall room to rent, with board; price low; references.

A SPACIOUS THIRD FLOOR TO rent, with board; house and appointments first-class; references. Apply at No. 18 East 34th-st., three doors from Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A SMALL FAMILY of adults would let second and third floors, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; terms reasonable.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms in a private family for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with or without board. Call at No. 107 West 41st-st.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, TOgether or separately; private table if desired; bath, &c.; terms moderate to permanent parties; references. No. 46 East 21st-st.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 114 WEST 13th-st.; three or four gentlemen can have large nicely-furnished rooms; good table; private family; reasonable, if two in a room.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST.—An extra large room, with board for two, at $35; also two large rooms (first floor) at very moderate price.

AT NO. 7 WEST 28TH-ST., A HANDsomely furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR a gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 305 4th-av., references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 46th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 302 5TH-AV.—ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife; also, one for gentleman, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A COMfortable room, with good board; location below 14th-st.; room with a southern exposure preferred. Address with full particulars, G. B. K., No. 141 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of December, and reopened on the 2d day of January next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of said preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HARMOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Attorney. JOHN H. LYON, President.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits paid on demand with interest due.
Send for circular. SAM'L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. EUELL, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 308 and 310 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID

FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—RELEASE TO-NIGHT.

THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (MONDAY) NOV. 20, AT 8 P. M.,

LUCIA.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss A. LUCCA, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE,
M. JAMET, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

WEDNESDAY, 22d, } MIGNON, (first time.)
and
FRIDAY, 24th,

Seats now at the Academy, also No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1¼, in his two great specialties,
—SOLON SHINGLE.—
and
JOSHUA BUTTERFLY,
in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of
THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance of the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!
The great drama of the times.

TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.
Magnificent new scenery.
Fashionable and costly toilets.

Thirteenth Matinée of DIVORCE, Saturday, next at 1½.

SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

DOREMUS.

DOREMUS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM.....PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP.....MANAGER

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

VISITED BY 30,000 DAILY.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. Open EVERY DAY and EVENING, at the great Brick, 25-av. and 24d-st., from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

100,000 Curiosities. 500 Living Wild Animals.

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best Performers in the World.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
Nothing like it ever seen on earth.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES
commence at 2 and 8.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Delby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
IN STEINWAY HALL,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 2,
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.
Pianist and Conductor,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Admission, $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 721 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

DOREMUS—DOREMUS
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Nov. 21 and 28, Dec. 5 and 12.

Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.
ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by Hall, No. 721; Pond, Nos. 497 and 547; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Perry, No. 76 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 7 Fifth-av., corner 9th-st.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY
ever exhibited in this city, together with
SUPERB ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
ROMAN, FLORENTINE, ETRUSCAN AND POMPEIAN VASES, TAZZAS &c.
Also, ELEGANT BRONZED MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

The recent importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
at NO. 7 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
on MONDAY, Nov. 20, and following days, at

THE KUKLUX.

Shameful State of Affairs in Georgia and Florida.

Murders and Every Form of Outrage Perpetrated with Impunity—What the Subcommittee Discovered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Investigating Committee, of which Representative MAYNARD was Chairman, which returned to this city last week, took testimony of the operations of the Klan in Georgia and Florida. After leaving here they first met in Atlanta on the 20th of October, and held examinations for twenty days, examining 193 witnesses. The Committee found on reaching Atlanta that about seventy witnesses had been before the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court. They were examined in cases which were prosecuted for these outrages. The most of them were whites or blacks who had been cruelly scourged. There were some cases of the greatest barbarity. White and colored women had been stripped and beaten, and many of them bore the marks of violence on their persons. A good deal of lawlessness was found to prevail in several of the counties. Witnesses testified that they were afraid to give evidence before the local Courts for fear of being murdered or having their property burned. One wealthy planter was examined, and on the same day his mill, and cotton and other property, to the value of $15,000, were burned. There were witnesses summoned by the minority of the Committee who testified that everything was peaceable and orderly; but, on the contrary, a great many murders were proved, and in all cases the guilty parties were unpunished. In many cases not even attempts were made to punish them. The counties in which the greatest lawlessness prevailed were Jackson, Haralson, White, Floyd, Gwinnette and Burke. BEN. HILL, a very prominent politician in the State, gave it as his opinion that TOOMBS, STEPHENS and some other extreme men were endeavoring to incite the people to a new attempt at revolt. Witnesses were brought to Atlanta from nearly every county in the State. In one case United States troops who were escorting witnesses back to White County were attacked by unknown parties. From Atlanta the Committee went to Jacksonville, Fla., where they examined witnesses four days. Thirty-three were examined. The testimony disclosed the fact that the organization was in existence in every part of the State. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were produced by one witness who was a member of it. Some of the principal officers were examined. The organization was known by the name of Democratic clubs, but the constitution disclosed a provision in which a secret service bureau, as it was termed, was formed. One of the leading members admitted that one of the means of executing the secret orders was to force obnoxious citizens to leave the localities in which they lived. The testimony showed that in Jackson County 163 murders had been committed since the war, and not one of the guilty parties had been punished. They boasted that no carpet-bagger should live in the county. The blacks were so intimidated that many of them testified that not a fourth of their number would vote in the next election unless in some way protected. In this county last April J. Q. DICKINSON, a gentleman of the highest culture, a graduate of Harvard College, a peaceable and orderly behaved citizen, was assassinated, and his death was followed by the boast that in him the cornerstone of the Radical Party had been removed. Among the worst counties in Florida were Jackson, Columbia, Hamilton, La Fayette and Alachua. The Committee, besides Mr. MAYNARD, the Chairman, was composed of Representatives SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, LANSING, of New-York, VOORHEES, of Indiana, and Senator BAYARD, of Delaware. WM. B. LORD was Stenographer, A. O. MORGAN, Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. J. RICKS Clerk. Mr. VOORHEES left the Committee at Atlanta on account of sickness.

THE GREAT UPRISING.

Sermon by Rev. R. Heber Newton at the Anthon Memorial Church.

The first of a series of Sunday evening discourses for the benefit of young men, was delivered last evening by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church in Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The series will be devoted to subjects under the classification of the "Teachings of the Times" and "The Lesson of the General Uprising," was selected as the theme of the opening address. Dispensing with the use of a text, Mr. NEWTON, in a terse and vigorous style, addressed himself to the question of wrong-doing, claiming that the possibility of its success was an accomplished fact. The history of all times afforded convincing testimony of its feasibility where its perpetrator had no conscience, but such success was not final. It had no permanency. It deters and overtops itself, and eventually results in ruin and disgrace. Punishment was the consequence of crime, and even though the criminal avoids detection and escapes the punishment which his sin entails, the silent beatings of his conscience cannot be quieted, and too late he ascertains that it were better if he had followed the promptings of virtue and truth. The Scriptural adage that the wicked man is held in the cords of his own sins did not possess that faiseness of effete theory which the worldly ascribe to it, and the true philosophy of religion correctly appreciates its power and correctness. The success of fraud was dearly purchased at any price. It engendered a loss of self-respect, the contempt of our fellow-men, and the anger of God. But the power of succeeding in wrongful purposes, he asserted, was increased in proportion to the field of its labor. A sad and vengeance-awaking instance of this was supplied by a contemplation of the recent political events in this City. The history of civilized nations afforded no precedent or parallel for it. Such a disclosure of frauds of the grossest and most flagrant character was never developed in any community. With astonishing suddenness the people of this City awoke to a consciousness that they were robbed and betrayed by those whom they intrusted with the administration of their affairs; but the hour of reckoning came. The offenders were thrust from power; they were humiliated and disgraced, and the humblest in the community would scorn to exchange positions with them. The people rose in their might, burst the bonds which had been flung around them, and now stand forth as the true exponents of truth and justice. In this struggle he was proud to say that the young men of New-York took a glorious stand. It was an incident in local political history as gratifying as extraordinary and unexampled. It introduced into politics a moral tone, and invalidated the rowdy element which previously governed at our Municipal elections. The masses of the people who believed in good and honest government caught courage from the effort, and the result was a triumph which asserted the virtue of this great City, and placed it in a grand position before the entire nation. Without caring what their political opinions were, he earnestly sought to impress on the young men the necessity for participation in public affairs, by the exercise of their rights as citizens. It was a duty they owed, not merely to themselves but to the entire nation. It was a guarantee of their patriotism, an expression of their republican faith, an evidence of their desire for good government and an exhibition of true manly virtue. They should bear in mind that it involved a question which seriously affected their social and pecuniary interests, for a bad government was an evil which lived and fattened on their toil and property. He exhorted the young men to be mindful of their duties as citizens, to stand up for honest men for office, whatever be their political affiliations, and their City would attain a position in the world that would reflect lustre and honor on all its citizens.

The Losses of Gloucester.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* speaks thus of some of the losses sustained by the town of Gloucester, Mass.: "During the last decade it has met with constant misfortunes from fires, captures during the rebellion, and the annual losses in the fishing-fleet, the latter always attended with a fearful loss of hardy seamen, in the full vigor of their days. To be added to the above losses are the captures, seizures and condemnations of vessels for alleged violations of the fishing-treaty, amounting in the aggregate to a great sum. To show the terrible calamities experienced by the fishing-fleet, we will instance only three years since 1861, stating that every year not enumerated sustained losses of vessels and men that in any New-England community would have been considered awful calamities. In 1862, one hundred and forty-eight men were lost from Gloucester, and at least twenty-five schooners, worth $150,000. In 1869, thirteen vessels and eighty-eight men. In 1871, twenty-two valuable vessels, worth $105,000, and one hundred and thirty-seven lives; the men lost in 1871 leaving forty-five widows, and probably at least one hundred fatherless children. We have not exaggerated in the least this painful recital; we have not told half the truth or given one-half of the fearful statistics. But this noble community of Gloucester has borne these dreadful sorrows with an energy and heroism which is would be found difficult to parallel in the United States. These calamities have come upon a town of 13,000 to 15,000 people, and the lowest valuation per capita, almost to be found in Massachusetts."

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST FIRE.

An Examination of its Causes and Extent—Why so Many Entire Families Were Swept Away—The Urgent Needs of Wisconsin.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 15.

The story of the Wisconsin fires has never yet been told, and, from the suddenness of the calamity and the intensity of the clouds of fire, its fullest extent can never be known. From Mr. J. HARRIS, chief messenger of the House of Representatives, who was an eye-witness of the fury of the flames on the fatal Sunday night of the 8th of October, and who has just returned from Green Bay, Wis., we are enabled to give to the public a statement of the number of the families who were wholly swept away in that terrible holocaust of fire.

In the towns of Brussell, Union, Maeswaupeo, and Gardner, in Door County, on the east shore of Green Bay, six families, numbering forty persons, were burnt to death; also thirteen other families, of from two to four in each family. In these four towns in Door County, the total is 117 persons burned to death, beside a large number severely and slightly burned, and there are 167 families rendered homeless, with loss of all they possessed.

In the town of Peshtigo, in Oconto County, on the west shore of Green Bay, twenty-five families, numbering 150 persons, were burnt to death; also forty-six other families, of from two to four in each family. At Peshtigo, including the upper, middle and lower Sugar Bush farming settlements, the number of bodies identified and buried was, at the last account, 500, while the number of bodies reduced to ashes by the intense heat can never be known, and the destitute persons number over 1,200 souls.

The foregoing statements apply only to Door and Oconto Counties, and do not include the destruction of life and property in Kewaunee and Brown Counties, from which only partial lists of the losses have as yet been gathered up; but the loss of life there is said to exceed 100, and there must be many hundreds of destitute persons to provide for.

Many persons express surprise that so many human beings perished in the flames, and ask: "Why could they not escape?" Mr. HARRIS, who resides in that part of Wisconsin swept by the fire, explains this by showing on the map that the Sugar Bush settlements, where the greatest loss of life occurred, were located in the dense forests, entirely surrounded by timber of large growth, and are situate from three to five miles away from the Peshtigo River, which was the only chance for escape. The fiery tornado came upon these people with such fury, and so suddenly, that there was no escape, and this fact accounts for so many families being swept away. The same holds good of the frightful loss of life at Williamson's Mill, in the town of Gardner, in Door County, near Sturgeon Bay, where the saw-mill and other buildings, with about seventy men, women and children, were located in the woods, surrounded by the dense hemlock forest, through which there was but one road, and that choked up with *debris* from the shingle-mill of the most combustible kind, leaving no chance for escape when the tornado struck them, as is shown by the horrible fact that, of the seventy persons hemmed in there by walls of fire, sixty-one, including the WILLIAMSON family, were burned to death. The village of Peshtigo being built on both sides of the Peshtigo River, the latter afforded means of escape to several hundred of the inhabitants, of whom, but for that opportunity, numbers more would have perished. So, too, at the village of Menekaunne, the whole place, including the splendid new saw-mill of DEAN SPALDING & Co., just built at a cost of $60,000, was swept clean in less than an hour; but being located on the shore of Green Bay, the inhabitants all escaped by taking to steamers, sail-boats and other craft, and no lives were lost. Our informant, Mr. HARRIS, was at Menekaunne on the night of the fire. He visited Peshtigo after the fire, and subsequently the other burnt towns on both sides of Green Bay, and says that no pen can describe what he saw on that fatal night, nor can tongue tell of the sufferings of the hundreds who perished in the flames, or of the thousands who escaped. In going through the burnt towns back in the woods, and witnessing the wide-spread desolation, the wonder is that so many escaped alive, and many of those who did escape were saved by throwing dirt on each other to keep from burning.

Another reason for the great destruction of life and property in Wisconsin is found in the fact that no rain had fallen for three months before the 8th of October; the clearings and the woods, and even the swamps, were as dry as tinder, and the people had been fighting the fires in the woods for several weeks before; all that part of Wisconsin was full of fire and smoke, and when the tornado came upon them it swept all before it, traveling faster than the people, who were struck down while running for a place of safety. The intensity of the fire may be gathered from the statement made by Mr. HARRIS, that when he was at Peshtigo, after the fire, his attention was called to a mass of ashes at the spot where he was the kitchen of the large boarding-house. It appears that before the flames reached that house numbers of people fled there for safety. It is said that the kitchen was full of people, and that an immense sheet of flame struck the house so suddenly that none are known to have escaped. All that remains is a pile of human ashes, from which can be picked out pieces of human bones, the largest not two inches long, and those split and broken. The village of Peshtigo, with its saw-mills, factories, hotels, churches, school-houses, stores, and fine residences, were all in flames in half an hour, and the whole is swept clean as a prairie.

As soon as daylight came on the Monday morning after the fire everything was done that could be done for the sufferers by the few surgeons living there, but to add to the anguish of the hour the telegraph-poles were burnt down, and they were sixty miles from Green Bay City, the nearest telegraph-station in operation. The Lake Superior steamers not running a boat on Monday, it was Tuesday forenoon before dispatches could be sent away for help. Mr. HARRIS sent dispatches by that boat to Gov. FAIRCHILD and to the Mayors of the Cities of Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee, calling for medical aid and supplies for the survivors, but the dispatches did not reach those gentlemen until Tuesday night, and it was Wednesday noon before the surgeons and nurses and supplies arrived, and it was near the end of the week before the outside world knew the extent of the calamity and the sufferings of the people of Wisconsin.

The great calamity at Chicago was known wherever the wires penetrated by the Monday night, while the fires were yet burning, and towns and cities and States vied with each other in forwarding instant relief of all kinds to the sufferers, while to Wisconsin's fearful and greater sacrifice of human life was superadded the loss of the telegraph—the loss of which prevented a large amount of relief being forwarded to Wisconsin, so much needed by her suffering people. Large amounts of money were instantly raised for the relief of Chicago by benevolent and wealthy individuals, by corporations, and by cities, and legislatures, a portion of which would doubtless have been given to Wisconsin had her calamity in all its fearfulness been known earlier throughout the country. Chicago will need all that is being poured into her lap, but while this generosity is flowing in upon her, do not let the sufferings of Wisconsin be forgotten.

GOV. FAIRCHILD has visited the burnt towns on Green Bay, and gathered up the facts of the condition of the sufferers, and says that all are now supplied with food and clothing, but that from 3,000 to 4,000 people will have to be housed and fed for the next six to nine months, until they can get back on their farms and raise the next year's crop. While the supply of food and clothing forwarded to Wisconsin has been generous and ample, the amount of cash funds in the hands of the Relief Committees will be wholly inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. Further contributions of money will be needed to feed these people, to rebuild their houses, and furnish them with farming tools, furniture, seed, and food for the cattle saved from the flames, and looking to what has already been done for these suffering people by the outburst of American generosity, we have full faith that it will be as generously continued until the afflicted are able to help themselves.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler—Why is He not Arrested?—Why is the Bail-Bond not Entered?

Our readers will remember that on the 17th of August last, CHARLES MOORE, of No. 808 Canal-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of swindling ANTON KORNACK, a German emigrant, out of $900 on the 6th of June, when he engaged from him a passage to Europe on the steamer *Westphalia*. Justice DOWLING committed him in the sum of $10,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions. Bail was given by JAMES DALLAND, of No. 89 Greenwich-street, and the prisoner was discharged. The case was sent before the Grand Jury and a true bill found against MOORE, which was filed in the Court of General Sessions on the 30th of August, and the complainant sent to Ward's Island Emigrant Refuge. The case was called different times, but MOORE did not appear in Court until Sept. 14, when he pleaded "Not guilty." On the 25th of September the complainant was removed from Ward's Island by a Court officer, by order of Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, and taken to the District-Attorney's office. The officer who took him in charge offered him, it is said, at first $500, then $700, and finally the whole amount of his loss, on condition of returning at once to Europe. On refusing these offers, he was locked up over night at a station-house, and taken to the House of Detention, where he has remained ever since. The case was called at the Court of General Sessions on the 31st of October, and MOORE not appearing, the Court declared the bail forfeited, and issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of MOORE. The warrant was at once sent to head-quarters, and was given by Capt. IRVING to one of the detectives. The bail-bond was sent the same day to the Sheriff's office. It has not been collected. A gentleman wrote on two occasions to JUDSON JARVIS, Clerk of Arrests, making inquiries relative to the non-arrest of MOORE and the non-collection of the amount of bail, but JUDSON JARVIS turned a deaf ear to all inquiries and sent no reply to the communications. It is currently stated in the First Ward that if the bail-bond was enforced, MOORE would be surrendered. It is also stated that MOORE was and is in the State of New-Jersey, and receives the protection of the Police in Jersey City. He was seen at Catskill, although a detective who went there could not find him. If the Sheriff and detectives acted in good faith and worked in earnest, MOORE could have been arrested long ago. The rumor that he had gone to Europe is unfounded.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Letter to the People of Oregon from the Poet's Wife.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

SIR: AS JOAQUIN MILLER is now expected to arrive in Portland, I deem it my duty to say a few words in his behalf to the people of Oregon. I have received many letters from different sources requesting me to disclose as much of his conduct toward his children as I will. Although I feel that these things concern no one on the face of the earth but my children and me, still he belongs to the world now, and I have remained silent until remarks have been carried so far as to make my children subjects of idle gossip, and deem it right to now ask a truce to charges and accusations, and request of you to behold the poet and receive him in a manner which will give him tribute to his genius and success. Mr. MILLER has earned a fame, and an appreciation of his efforts should be awarded him. He is a man of literary culture and research; he has read constantly, industriously, and had command of the very best of literature, ancient and modern. It had been his sole ambition for years to go to Europe and acquire a literary fame. He felt, and justly, that he was gifted, and his mind being of fine, poetic structure, and his brain very delicately organized, the coarse and practical duties of providing for a family and the annoyance of children conflicted with his dreams and literary whims. So, when he wrote me that he would be absent in Europe five or six years, and in the meantime I need not expect to hear from him often, as he should be very busy, I asked for and obtained a divorce in the Courts of Lane County, and your singer was loosed and free, and no longer chained to the annoying cares of a family. He could give his whole attention to his poems. I myself sympathize with him in his desire to have time and money to "tamper with the Muses" and cultivate his taste and talent for literature, and I feel that all poets and authors will also sympathize with him.

I did not intend that my misfortunes should be publicly known. Illness overtook me in Portland, and by irregularities of the mails and accidents we were cut off for a time from communication with our friends. My younger brother was with me, and I did not ask for assistance; but by accident my friends found me. I must ever remain grateful to them for timely and generous assistance; but they can bear me witness that I made no public complaint, and the charges made against Mr. MILLER were not made with my knowledge. I was as much surprised to see them as any one. If, in five years of labor and complete isolation from my relatives and the world, I worked with him, and not even my nearest neighbor or dearest friend heard one complaint or murmur from my lips, if, through cold Winter in Portland, I saw him humbly day after day and night after night as long as I was able; passed the offices and residences of our mutual friends, who were leading and wealthy people, and chose rather to let my babes come upon the verge of starvation than to blemish his reputation by letting my circumstances be known, it is not likely that after the day of hope came, and all was over, I should publicly make known what I had tried so hard to conceal.

As I said before, Mr. MILLER felt that he had gifts of mind, and if his system of economy was rigid and hard to endure, it was, at least, a success; and if he needed all his money to carry out his plans, I considered that he thus used it. The bitter experience of the past cannot come again. My babes lived through it, and I am more than satisfied. I am grateful, and all is well. The absurd statement of the Eugene *Journal* that I had indignantly returned money that Mr. MILLER sent me, is incorrect; and his informers are as economical of truth as they are of affection for their own flesh and blood. It would be a sad time to show indignation toward a father when his babes were suffering for the necessaries of life. I acquit MILLER of any complaint that he has ever sent a dollar to his children, or provided anything for them in any way from the time of his leaving Oregon until about two months ago, when he sent me $25. He has sent $50 to Mrs. B. COOKE, for my little girl, and $25 to my mother, who has the care of my younger children. His will doubtless make explanations which will be satisfactory to those interested when he returns. It is true that I had a home with my widowed mother, but the place was dreary and secluded, and there was not a church or school-house within fifty miles of my mother's home. So I did not deem it a proper place to educate my children, and I came away, bringing them with me, which was contrary to the decree of the Court, which gave the two elder children to the care of my mother. As I brought them away, he was released by law from caring for them, and I have no reason to complain, nor can any one have, justly. Two hundred dollars a year alimony was allowed, but as it was not secured, you will readily see that Mr. MILLER was entirely released from any obligations. The marital relations between Mr. MILLER and myself are dissolved, but that does not prevent our holding our precious babes in mutual love and protection; and, although there are many false sentiments in society in regard to these things, I beg the privilege of exercising my own judgment in regard to my duty toward the father of my children and my children. We are both mortals, it would be affectation in me were I to profess to take upon myself all the blame, but I ask to bear my full share. The many who feel an interest in him are of more consequence than the few who know and love me, and henceforth I would have you recall only pride in him as poet and author. Pronounce your judgment upon his books. Know him by his epic heroes. No mortal man can go beyond himself in any conception. When he attempts to be only strikes against the border of his imagination and rebounds further back, and when man attempts to imagine a god he takes a step back and puts upon the shoulders of his god wings which belong to a lower order of creation. Good sometimes comes of evil; the most deadly pistil exhales a delicate perfume, and our separation and sorrows produced the poems of "Myrrh" and "Even So." If I have, after all, recovered my health and sometimes smile as others do, I feel that I have some kind of apology. If I am not, to-day, the shadowy, faded woman that might be expected, I beg pardon; and if, as a facetious editor writes, I must go "down the stream of life alongside of Lady Byron, Mrs. BULWER, and the obstreperous wife of the author of 'Boz,'" let that be my punishment. M. M. MILLER.

SALEM, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Result of the Official Canvass in Richmond County.

The following is the result of the official canvass in Richmond County, as declared by the Board of Supervisors sitting as County Canvassers:

Secretary of State—Willers, 2,390; Scribner, 2,301; majority, 189.

Controller—Nichols, 2,375; Hopkins, 2,213; majority, 162.

Treasurer—Bristol, 2,376; Raines, 2,213; majority, 163.

Attorney-General—Champlain, 2,346; Barlow, 2,247; majority, 99.

Engineer and Surveyor—Richmond, 2,379; Taylor, 2,213; majority, 167.

State Prison Inspector—McNiel, 2,370; Kirkpatrick, 2,190; majority, 180.

State Senator—Cook, 2,466; Deane, 2,092; majority, 366.

Assembly—Gwynne, 1,968; Judd, 2,023; majority, 670.

County Judge—Metcalf, 2,018; Sadler, 1,613; majority, 1,305.

District-Attorney—Rawson, 2,294; Westervelt, 2,276; majority, 18.

Coroners—Lea, 2,298; Connor, 2,180; majority, 118.

Coroners—Tappan, 2,256; Martindale, 2,207; majority, 349.

Superintendent of Poor—Bender, 2,278; Wilson, 2,297; majority, 19.

Justice Supreme Court—Barnard, 4,551.

Additional Official Returns of the Vote for Secretary of State.

In the following statement are included such additional returns from the several counties, of the vote of New-York for Secretary of State, as have yet reached us:

	1871		1870	
	Scribner.	Willers.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Previously reported	317737	307759	303904	293108
Delaware	5065	4019	4953	4447
Greene	3801	2847	3103	2759
Niagara	4651	3970	4791	4322
Richmond	2301	2390	1923	2199
Total, 55 counties	332455	306975	319123	308833

In these fifty-five counties the Republicans have a majority of 25,480 votes. The counties of Erie, Kings, Oneida, Putnam, and Tioga, remain to be heard from. Unofficial, and therefore not entirely trustworthy, reports from these give a net Democratic majority of 2,443. Deducting this from the figures above we have in the entire State a Republican majority of 17,037. The Democratic majority last year on the vote for Governor was 23,000.

NEW-YORK TARGETEERS.

The idea suggested by a New-York target company to one who has never seen the thing itself, or had his carriage obstructed in the streets while it was passing, is widely different from the unpleasant original visions of bold Robin Hood in the merry greenwood, and of his followers who pulled such amazing long bows, which flit across the innocent mind of the agricultural reader. Memories of WALTER SCOTT, of the shooting at the popinjay in *Old Mortality*, are evoked by the words target company. To New-Yorkers it is unnecessary to point out that they have never associated anything romantic or even agreeable with this subject. They have too often seen a drunken procession of some twenty-seven men in soldiers' overcoats, with muskets and bayonets waddling about on their sooty shoulders. They have had the misfortune to come in contact with the peculiar rabble that invariably acted as sidewalk committee to the target heroes in the street. Their eyes have invariably been attracted by a circle of wood surrounded by a gay wreath of calico flowers, behind which has ever followed three or four carriages filled with red-faced brutal men with diamond studs and shiny hats. Getting out of the way on such occasions and holding tightly to their watches, New-Yorkers exclaimed with disgust, "another of those confounded target companies."

The truth is, that the citizens had no reason to sympathise with target companies. They were, for they are now a thing of the past, the most hideous development of personality which the disintegration of the Democratic Party in New-York afforded. Every man who aspired to political life started an association or a target company bearing his name. The most amusing of these, as well as the most blatant, was the Shandley Legion, which numbered in its ranks hundreds of men, including many journalists, lawyers, negro-minstrels, mechanics, professional roughs, &c., even including a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Captain of the Seventh. The prizes, according to report, were very numerous and valuable, and instead of being shot for were decided by lottery to the great mortification of those who could shoot. Rumor declared loudly that the arrangements for the lottery were so fixed that only SHANDLEY'S political supporters and useful men received prizes. But perhaps the target company may be better appreciated by a description of the small associations got up by very low down under-strappers in which the miscellaneous prizes is a pretense for promiscuous pocket picking along the line of march, orgies of intoxication at the end of the journey, and open-faced robbery of all the stores which the incautious proprietors have permitted to remain open on their return. The prize or prizes, if there is more than one, have been procured by striking all the politicians in the district. The excursions generally take place from the 1st of October until after election, and no sooner was it understood that A, B, or C was going to run for office than delegations from the target companies began to pour in with requests for donations. It would seem that having the nomination of Tammany, or expecting it for solid reasons, the candidates would not be scared out of their greenbacks by these target beggars. Yet as there always were burly ruffians with repeating proclivities and affinities among these target companies, who could work mischief in the district, the candidates generally compromised by giving them as little as they possibly could without being considered mean. They were not always so fortunate, however. In the Sixth Ward a target company applied to Judge DOWLING and got quite a handsome present. Immediately a swarm of companies waited upon him, but the doughty terror of burglars swore at them frightfully, and picking out a few of his old customers in the Tombs, intimated roundly that he would send them up to the Island for a month as vagrants if they troubled him. After this he was left in peace.

The procession of a target company on a wet day is a mournful sight. At the head comes a miserable looking band of musicians, with instruments that have never been polished from the moment that they left the factory. They play some doleful tune, to which even the best trained soldiers could hardly keep step. The ragged regiment that follows has no great pretension to discipline and makes no effort to keep step. In front of them, indeed, marches one tall, fine fellow, with a flag, who does not belong to the company, and has been hired for the occasion at $5 for the day and all he can eat and drink. The following, however, of twenty or thirty men straggles through the mud with hopeless despondency painted on every face. They shift their muskets from arm to arm so recklessly that the bayonet describes a sweep which threatens the integrity of neighboring eyes, and has on occasions knocked off neighboring hats. Down comes the soft swishing of the rain, and plashing up to their eyes in mud wade the unhappy target-bearers. They are in the way of all the vehicles; they know it, and the only thing that consoles their wretchedness is the consciousness that they are so completely a nuisance, and that they have no business in the middle of the street. Some of them have paper bouquets, painted gaudily, but affected in streaks by the rain, which has combined into utter artlessness. Some of them have military hats with dangling plumes, which cling with moist pertinacity to their countenances and refuse to wave proudly. Almost all have ragged pantaloons and leaky boots, whose deficiencies have been covered from observation by the kindly mud. They are supposed to be enjoying themselves, but it is evident that they are storing up sentiments of deadly hatred to the human race which they will demonstrate practically in their return by going through the stores along the route. One or two have fallen, overcome by the proverbial slipperiness of sinners' ways, and the amount of whisky stowed under their hats. Their overcoats and faces are covered with a fine brown mellow coat of mud, and they look more like resurrection men who have been prospecting unsuccessfully in a newly dug grave, than gallant targeteers. But as the longest lane will have a turning, so at last the excursionists arrive at their destination. They have dinner, and drink plentifully to insure precision of aim. Then the shooting commences. The target is stuck up, and the contestants try their skill, which is not marvelous. The fact is that the target is seldom touched, while things are made lively for everybody within a radius of a mile. It is wonderful where the bullets contrive to go. As DICKENS remarked of the unskillful archer, the only safe place is in front of the target, and everywhere else is to be considered dangerous. Everything being settled comfortably, the targeteers drink themselves into a state of uproarious frenzy and rob every one they meet on their way home.

The Latter-Day Saints in Williamsburg.

Women and children constituted the majority of the congregation worshiping in the Mormon Branch Church, Williamsburg, yesterday. The Saints appeared sad, and gave full expression to the grief that overpowered them. Elder WINKWORTH presided. In his opening prayer he thanked God that His Saints were still permitted to worship Him according to their consciences, and with great pathos implored His aid and protection. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then partaken of by the congregation, after which Elder BURTON and others bore testimony to the faith that was in them.

The members of this congregation are leaving daily for Salt Lake City, and their final begira is not far off.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Teutonia Maennerchor gave an entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening. It was largely attended.

Saturday afternoon the show-case of MARCUS C. RICH was stolen from the hallway of No. 549 Broadway.

The Vocal Society Harmonia gave a concert and ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all participating.

The Rutger Mission noon-day prayer-meeting is held every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the old Rutger Mansion, between Clinton and Jefferson streets.

The Cooper Union free course of lectures on French commences next Wednesday at 8 P. M. at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT gives an elucidation of the oral system of instruction in the language.

Patrolman SCHNITTACHER, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday morning found at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, a gold watch with a broken chain attached. It was sent to the Property Clerk to await an owner.

The United Butchers of New-York and vicinity, at a meeting in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of their suffering brethren in Chicago.

About 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the premises of J. HEARN & SON, No. 776 Broadway, were entered by a sneak-thief and robbed of a velvet cloak worth $60. There is no clue to the thief or the property.

JULIA LAWLOR, aged seven years, of No. 185 Bowery, Saturday night fell into a cellar in Broome-street, and received injuries from which she died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

Some unknown boys yesterday afternoon set fire to the stable of WM. TRACY, No. 446 West Twenty-ninth-street, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. None of the guilty youths have yet been arrested.

The sixth anniversary of the Burchard Literary Union will be celebrated on Tuesday evening in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Addresses will be made by a number of the members, together with other interesting exercises.

The German Fat Men's Association, numbering between fifty and sixty "two-hundred-pounders," met yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, and completed arrangements for turning out on Thursday for their annual picnic and target excursion.

The New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers will hold their monthly meeting at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

The New-York Maennerchor, a popular German vocal organization, gave a concert last evening, at the Hall of the Long Vocalists, Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street, which was liberally patronised by the numerous friends of the organization.

In an affray, early yesterday morning, ROGER BUTTS, of No. 101 Roosevelt-street, was stabbed and dangerously wounded by JEREMIAH EVANS, of No. 13 Oak-street. BUTTS was taken to Park Hospital, and EVANS locked up to await the result of the injuries.

JAMES MCCONNELL, aged fifty years, Saturday night went into the liquor saloon of JOHN J. DILLON, No. 61 Spring-street, and as he had no home was permitted to sleep in the store. Yesterday morning when the place was opened he was found dead.

FREDERICK KRUTZ, a waiter at No. 206 Church-street, for stealing $50 from his employer, ABRAHAM SCHMITZ, of No. 23 New-street, had given him to get changed, was yesterday arrested and committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. W. GREGORY read a paper entitled "The International; the Spectre which Haunts the Thrones of Europe," before the weekly meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference. The paper was discussed by C. OSBORNE WARD, IRA B. DAVIS, Dr. KISQUET, ALFRED BRISBANE and others.

An affray occurred yesterday in Fourteenth-street, near Eighth avenue, in which WALTER SHIELDS, of No. 411 Eighth-street, was cut by JAMES B. SULLIVAN, of No. 315 East Twenty-fifth-street, on the head and severely wounded. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

THOS. EAGAN being found at a late hour of Saturday night acting in a disorderly manner in front of No. 6 West-street, was arrested by Patrolman O'CONNOR, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, when he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the officer, but was knocked down and secured before he could fire. Yesterday he was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and was committed for trial.

Late on Saturday night, ISAAC CURRON and ANDREW SLATTERY were found leaving the residence of MARTIN CALLAHAN, Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, having with them clothing of the value of $93, which they had stolen from the house. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and were committed to answer without bail.

LONG ISLAND.

During the past week the inmates of the Town Poorhouses, in most of the towns of Suffolk County were removed to the new County Poorhouse, at Yaphank.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Queens County to enlarge the Court House, met on Saturday to receive proposals.

The new time-table of the Flushing and North-side Railroad goes into effect on Monday, Nov. 27. The same number of trains will be run, but a radical change will be made with the Great Neck and Main-street trains.

Mrs. J. W. SMITH and some friends narrowly escaped injury at the hands of some sportsmen shooting quail at Sag Harbor, a few days since. The ladies were struck by some stray shot, but not seriously injured.

A few days since the brig *Flora Goodale* was launched from the yard of WM. BACON at East Setauket. Her dimensions are, length, 115 feet; beam, 31 feet; hold 16 feet; and is owned at Setauket and New-York.

The whole vote this year of Suffolk County is 6,688—1,612 less than last year. The Democratic vote is 1,206 less than last year; the Republican but 406, showing a much larger percentage of the Republican vote polled the Fall, than of the Democratic.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Queens County takes place at Mineola on Tuesday, Nov. 28. Mr. JONES, the President, declines renomination. The names of Mr. LEVERICH, of Newtown, the Vice-President, Mr. ROBERT WILLETS and Hon. B. W. DOWNING, of Flushing, are mentioned as candidates for the office.

The town of Huntington has a large Poor Farm and a good house for the support of the town poor, of which there are fifteen. It seems that $7,000 for a number of years has been expended in support of the establishment, which ought not to cost $2,000. The citizens of the place are now asking what is done with the $5,000.

GEORGE HOWELL, of Riverhead, died last week from the effects of a gun-shot wound received eleven years ago. At that time Mr. HOWELL was husking corn in the field, when AUGUSTUS TERRY, a lunatic, fired at him, at point-blank range, a charge of bird-shot, taking effect in his head and breast. HOWELL partially recovered, but of late gradually became insane in mind, and finally became perfectly helpless until his death last week. TERRY was confined in the asylum.

Considerable indignation has been expressed in Long Island City on account of the poor quality of gas furnished by the Gas Company. The complaint is that while burning it emits a dense sulphurous smoke, and discolors picture frames, beside being very unhealthy. It seems, from investigating the affair, that it was purely accidental—that one of the workmen run off a large quantity of non-purified gas. On Saturday night all the gas from the gasometer and street-main was blown off, and the Company promises pure gas in the future.

STATEN ISLAND.

There are $15,000 unpaid taxes due the village of Edgewater.

Yesterday the funeral of Mr. JOHN GALLAGAR, a prominent politician of Stapleton, took place at St. John's Church, Clifton, and was largely attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Saturday, PETER KERON, a cripple, living on Cabinet-street, Newark, fell in the street and broke his leg.

A slight fire occurred at midnight on Saturday, in the hardware-store of REYNOLDS & ZAHN, on Mechanic-street, Newark.

JOHN CUSICK, living on Nassau-street, Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen a silver watch, valued at $40, from JOHN MULFORD.

CHARLES BERGMEISTER, who was run over on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railroad last week, died, yesterday, at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

CHARLES HETZEL and LAURA GRINGER were yesterday arrested in New-York by Detectives CONNOLLY, of Jersey City, charged with complicity with the gang of burglars lately operating in West Hoboken.

Judge DEPUE has set to-morrow for the argument in the suit for a mandamus to compel Mayor RICORD, of Newark, to sign the Nicolson pavement contract, which he refused to sign after it had been passed over his veto.

While gunning near Uniontown, on Thursday, JOHN ROBINSON, of Rahway, was dangerously if not fatally injured. His dog leaped at him, striking the hammer of his gun, which was raised, discharging the piece and lodging the load in his side and shoulder, inflicting a fearful wound.

A man, giving the name of HENRY CLAYTON, was arrested at Newark on Saturday evening, charged with having passed a forged or worthless draft for $250 on Mr. DEGRAW, of Rahway, in payment of his hotel bill. On CLAYTON'S person were found two other drafts for $647, supposed to be bogus, and also a number of blank checks.

A few days ago the East Newark Bridge, at the foot of Bridge-street, Newark, was purchased from the turnpike companies by the Hudson and Essex County Freeholders, and made free. The price paid was $71,000